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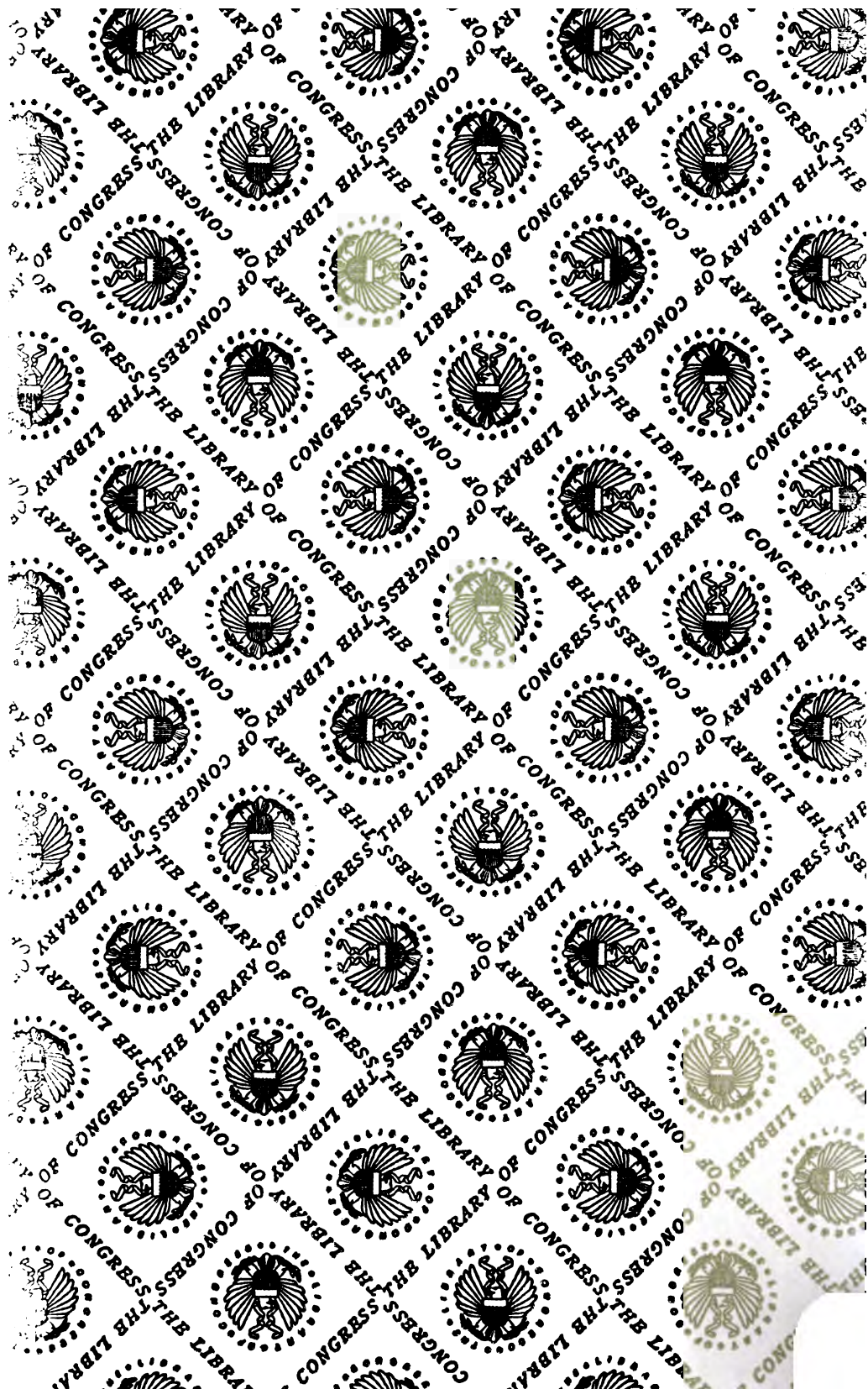
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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

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OF THE

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U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONSISTING OF

HON. JOHN H. STEPHENS, *Chairman*
HON. SCOTT FERRIS
HON. CHARLES H. BURKE

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INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1912.

The subcommittee this day met, Hon. John H. Stephens (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in the bill is:

For the survey, resurvey, classification, appraisement, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," and under any other act or acts providing for the survey and allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; and for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and lands to be allotted to Indians under authority of law, \$200,000, to be repaid proportionately out of any Indian moneys held in trust or otherwise by the United States and available by law for such reimbursable purpose and to remain available until expended.

The following justification has been furnished your committee for this item:

SURVEYING AND ALLOTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS (REIMBURSABLE).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amount appropriated.....	\$250,000. 00
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Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:	
Unexpended balance from previous appropriations.....	65,167. 44
Amount appropriated.....	215,000. 00
	<hr/>
	280,167. 44
Amount expended.....	255,821. 05
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	24,346. 39

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$193,548. 67
Transportation of supplies.....	3,226. 78
Traveling expenses.....	6,048. 47
Telegraph and telephone service.....	45. 81
Miscellaneous material.....	3,828. 13
Stationery, printing, etc.....	651. 79
Fuel.....	674. 37
Forage.....	15,175. 92
Provisions.....	9,391. 39
Equipment.....	6,437. 14
Unclassified expenses, General Land Office.....	11,718. 42
Power, mineral, and geologic investigation by United States Reclamation Service.....	4,639. 15
Miscellaneous.....	435. 01
	<hr/>
	255,821. 05

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

JUSTIFICATION.

ESTIMATES FOR 1914.

The estimate of the \$250,000 submitted for surveying and allotting Indian reservations, reimbursable, 1914, are required for the following purposes:

Completion of allotment work, surveying of town sites, classification, and appraisal of surplus lands, Colville Reservation, Wash.....	\$25,000
It is expected that the allotment work on the Colville Reservation, Wash., will be completed next spring. The act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), provides that upon the completion of the allotment work the surplus lands shall be classified and appraised and opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President and authorizes the reservation of such tracts for town-site purposes as may be required for the future public interests and to survey such tracts into blocks and lots.	
Allotment work, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.....	20,000
It is estimated that it will require two allotting crews for two years to complete the allotment of the Pine Ridge Indians. \$20,000 will be required to keep two crews in the field during the fiscal year 1914.	
Survey work by General Land Office.....	125,000

The official survey by the General Land Office is the first and most important step in the allotment or other disposition of Indian lands. The reservation of tracts and erection of buildings and improvements thereon, for school or agency purposes, depends upon first procuring a proper description of the lands in terms of public surveys. Official surveys by the General Land Office must first be made before lands available for town-site purposes can be reserved and placed on the market or allotments made to Indians so that they can procure such title thereto as to warrant them in improving and cultivating their lands and establishing their homes thereon.

In this connection attention is invited to the following surveys which should be made at the earliest practicable date: Conditions on the various private land grants confirmed to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico by the Court of Private Land Claims require that the boundaries of these grants be determined and marked with permanent monuments at the earliest practicable date. Conflicts are constantly arising between these Indians and white settlers, involving valuable timber and water rights, which can only be finally settled and avoided in the future by determining and locating the boundaries of these various pueblos. It is estimated by the General Land Office that it will cost approximately \$20,000 to survey the boundaries of these pueblos and establish mile and half-mile monuments with iron posts, brass capped.

The town site of Klaxta, within the Spokane Reservation, Wash., was established on May 19, 1908, under the provisions of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 377). Conditions in this part of the reservation require that reservations be made as to flowage rights, dam and mill sites, pertinent to water power within the town site of Klaxta, and that the town site be surveyed into blocks, lots, streets, and alleys and lots disposed of as provided by the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 459). The cost of this work is estimated at \$3,000.

Five thousand dollars will be required to survey 45 Indian allotments on unsurveyed lands in T. 32 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E., and T. 33 N., R. 11 E., within the Washington National Forest, Wash. This work should be done at the earliest practicable date, as there is constant conflict between the allottees and the Forest Service officials, due to the disputed location of the allotments.

Surveys to definitely determine and mark the boundaries of the Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash., and parts of the boundaries of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg., are urgent.

The lands patented to the several bands of Mission Indians in California should be surveyed, so that they may be allotted in severalty and the allottees placed on allotments in order to bring them under cultivation and make permanent homes for themselves at the earliest practicable date.

These surveys and others which will come up during the fiscal year 1914 will require at least \$125,000 to perform.

Mineral and power-site examinations, Geological Survey.....	\$25,000
There are a large number of cases involving the sale or other disposal of Indian lands pending, awaiting the examination of the lands by the Geological Survey to ascertain their value for mineral or power and reservoir site purposes. It is estimated that it will require \$25,000 to make the examinations required during the fiscal year 1914.	
Allotments, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.....	10,000
It is estimated that it will require one allotting crew for 10 months to make allotments to the unallotted Indians entitled to allotment on this reservation.	
Allotments, Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.....	10,000
It is estimated that it will require one allotting crew for 10 months to allot the unallotted Indians on this reservation.	
Allotments, Duck Valley Reservation, Nev.....	15,000
It is estimated that it will require one allotting crew for 12 months to allot the Indians on this reservation.	
Allotments, public domain.....	20,000
It is estimated that it will require \$20,000 to provide for two allotment crews making allotments on public domain and for the adjustment of allotments heretofore filed.	
Total.....	250,000

Reservations on which the allotment work has been completed.

Reservation.	State.	Reservation.	State.
Round Valley.....	California.	Osage.....	Oklahoma.
Cœur d'Alene.....	Idaho.	Otoe.....	Do.
Nez Percé.....	Do.	Ottawa.....	Do.
Chippewa.....	Kansas.	Pawnee.....	Do.
Iowa.....	Do.	Peoria.....	Do.
Sac and Fox.....	Do.	Ponca.....	Do.
Pottawatomie.....	Do.	Pottawatomie.....	Do.
Isabella.....	Michigan.	Quapaw.....	Do.
L'Anse and Vieux de Serf.....	Do.	Sac and Fox.....	Do.
Ontonagon.....	Do.	Seneca.....	Do.
Boise Fort.....	Minnesota.	Shawnee.....	Do.
Deer Creek.....	Do.	Wichita.....	Do.
Fond du Lac.....	Do.	Wyandotte.....	Do.
Grand Portage.....	Do.	Grand Ronde.....	Oregon.
Leech Lake.....	Do.	Siletz.....	Do.
Mdewakanton.....	Do.	Umatilla.....	Do.
White Oak Point.....	Do.	Warm Springs.....	Do.
Blackfeet.....	Montana.	Lake Traverse.....	South Dakota.
Flathead.....	Do.	Yankton.....	Do.
Fort Peck.....	Do.	Cheyenne River.....	Do.
Niobrara.....	Nebraska.	Crow Creek.....	Do.
Omaha.....	Do.	Lower Brule.....	Do.
Ponca.....	Do.	Rosebud.....	Do.
Winnebago.....	Do.	Chehalis.....	Washington.
Walker River.....	Nevada.	Columbia.....	Do.
Jicarilla.....	New Mexico.	Muckleshoot.....	Do.
Laguna.....	Do.	Nisqualli.....	Do.
Devils Lake.....	North Dakota.	Puyallup.....	Do.
Turtle Mountain.....	Do.	Skokomish.....	Do.
Standing Rock.....	Do.	Spokane.....	Do.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Oklahoma.	Squaxon Island.....	Do.
Iowa.....	Do.	Swinomish.....	Do.
Kaw.....	Do.	Onida.....	Wisconsin.
Kickapoo.....	Do.	Red Cliff.....	Do.
Kiowa and Comanche.....	Do.	Stockbridge and Munsie.....	Do.
Modoc.....	Do.		

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Reservations allotted in part, or on which the work has begun but not finished.

Reservation.	State.	Reservation.	State.
Salt River.....	Arizona.	Fort Hall.....	Idaho.
Gila River.....	Do.	White Earth.....	Minnesota.
Camp McDowell.....	Do.	Crow.....	Montana.
Moqui.....	Do.	Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.
Navajo (extension).....	Do.	Klamath.....	Oregon.
Papago.....	Do.	Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.
Colorado River.....	Do.	Colville.....	Washington.
Hoopa Valley.....	California.	Makah.....	Do.
Pala.....	Do.	Quinalt.....	Do.
Pechanga.....	Do.	Yakima.....	Do.
Sycuan.....	Do.	Bad River.....	Wisconsin.
Yuma.....	Do.	Wind River.....	Wyoming.
Ute.....	Colorado.		

Reservations on which no steps have been taken to allot.

Reservation.	State.	Reservation.	State.
Fort Apache.....	Arizona.	Mescalero Apache.....	New Mexico.
Gila Bend.....	Do.	Alleghany.....	New York.
Havasupai.....	Do.	Cattaraugus.....	Do.
Hualapai.....	Do.	Oil Spring.....	Do.
San Carlos.....	Do.	Oneida.....	Do.
Digger.....	California.	Onondaga.....	Do.
Mission Reserves (28 in number).....	Do.	St. Regis.....	Do.
Seminole.....	Florida.	Tonawanda.....	Do.
Red Lake.....	Minnesota.	Tuscarora.....	Do.
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.	Hoh River.....	Washington.
Northern Cheyenne.....	Do.	Ozette.....	Do.
Duck Valley.....	Nevada.	Quileute.....	Do.
Pyramid Lake.....	Do.	Shoalwater.....	Do.
Moapa River.....	Do.	Menominee.....	Wisconsin.
Pueblos (20 in number).....	New Mexico.		

The following reservations should be allotted in part:

Reservation.	State.	Reservation.	State.
Gila Bend.....	Arizona.	Duck Valley.....	Nevada.
Mission Reserve.....	California.	Mescalero.....	New Mexico.
Red Lake.....	Minnesota.	Hoh River.....	Washington.
Sac and Fox.....	Iowa.	Ozette.....	Do.
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.	Quileute.....	Do.

The estimated cost of finishing the allotment work throughout the country is \$3,145,000.

[Nov. 1, 1911.]

Allotting agents and where working at this time.

Name.	Indians.	Reservation.
Armstrong, John F.....	Navajo and Papago.....	Public domain, Arizona and New Mexico.
Archer, Finch R.....	Quinalt.....	Quinalt, Wash.
Aspaas, Ralph.....	Papago.....	Public domain, Arizona.
Bates, Charles H.....	Pine Ridge Sioux.....	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Hunt, Clair.....	Colville.....	Colville, Wash.
Redfield, Charles E.....	do.....	Do.
Roblin, Charles E.....	Fort Peck (classification and appraisalment).	Fort Peck, Mont.
Sams, W. B.....	Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Wheat, Thralls W.....	Blackfeet (classification and appraisalment).	Blackfeet, Mont.
Nourse, M. F.....	Yakima.....	Yakima, Wash.
Williams, Wm.....	Navajo.....	Public domain, New Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Abbott, you understand this is simply a sub-committee of the Committee on Indian Affairs. We have before us the appropriation bill, and if there are any special items you would like to be heard on we will have your remarks reported, and when we go over the bill we will consider what you have said. This is our first meeting, and consequently we are wholly at sea relative to what has been put in the bill in regard to irrigation or anything else, but if there are any special items you would like to call our attention to we would like for you to do so, and we will consider what you have to say hereafter.

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think the general justifications which have been prepared in the office, a copy of which I think has been supplied to some members of the committee, cover in detail all of the items. I should like to be heard on the matter of our request for a reimbursable appropriation of \$250,000 in case there is any question in the minds of the members of the committee about the completeness of the printed justification which has been submitted. I am very much interested in seeing that item go through, and I believe I can make a sufficient showing on what has been accomplished because of the \$30,000 appropriation which was given to us two years ago to fully justify such a reimbursable appropriation. I had not thought of discussing that question at this time, and perhaps it would meet the pleasure of the committee better to pass that until you get to that item.

The CHAIRMAN. You can make your statement about it now and we will consider the matter when we come to it, and if we need further information we will call upon you.

Do you want to elaborate on the statement you have given on page 20 with reference to the \$250,000 appropriation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Only to the extent of impressing the committee with the necessity and the very great advantage of having that appropriation made. Besides that \$250,000 general reimbursable item, we are asking under the appropriation for Tongue River for the Northern Cheyenne Indians in Montana an advance of \$100,000 from a treaty fund that is provided in annual payments of something like \$40,000. We are asking for an advance of that to be made reimbursable, and we are also asking for \$100,000 specifically for the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana. I think it would be well to discuss those two special items at the same time we discuss this general item.

The CHAIRMAN. You have discussed that to some extent in the justification?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go through that, then, and if we desire to pursue the matter further we will call on you. Will that be satisfactory?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; that will be satisfactory to me. There is a good deal that can be said in addition to what is said in the justification printed here, and it would please me very much if the committee would permit me to discuss that later if you deem it necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. What other matter is it you wish to present at the present time?

Mr. ABBOTT. I have nothing to present, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to present relative to irrigation?

Mr. ABBOTT. I simply brought the men here thinking the subcommittee might have some questions to ask which I would not be able to answer in detail.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, unless something has transpired before I returned about which I do not know, I would like to make the suggestion: Would it not be well for us to begin at the beginning and go through the bill and go over the items about which there can be no possible difference or dispute, and then might we not with more force center our attention on these mooted questions? Here is a new item for \$250,000 Mr. Abbott wants to go into at length. I have not read the item or the justification. Could we not in that way get our eye centered on what would be the real differences after we dispose of and clear off the things we are already familiar with?

Mr. BURKE. One of the most important items in the bill probably is the appropriation for these reclamation projects. We have probably got to have an oral hearing, and as long as the force is here we might take that up now, but otherwise I should say that we go through the bill and look over the details that have been submitted with the estimates, and then interrogate the commissioner as we see fit on some of the different items.

Mr. FERRIS. Then your idea would be to take up item by item the irrigation project provided for here, and let these engineers and the commissioner and Mr. Meritt present their views while they are here this afternoon?

Mr. BURKE. I do not care anything about it especially, but inasmuch as they are here and prepared to take up the matter, we might just as well hear them.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of ditches, reservoirs, and dams, purchase and use of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, lands necessary for canals, pipe lines, and reservoirs for Indian reservations and allotments, and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods, \$325,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which specific appropriation is made in this act or for which public funds are or may be available under any other act of Congress: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit reasonable expenditures from this appropriation for preliminary surveys and investigations to determine the feasibility and estimated cost of new projects, for investigations and surveys for power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, or to prevent the Bureau of Indian Affairs from having the benefit of consultation with engineers in other branches of the public service or carrying out existing agreements with the Reclamation Service; for pay of one chief inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$4,000; one assistant inspector of irrigation, who shall be a skilled irrigation engineer, \$2,500; for traveling expenses of two inspectors of irrigation, at \$3 per diem when actually employed on duty in the field, exclusive of transportation and sleeping-car fare, in lieu of all other expenses authorized by law, and for incidental expenses of negotiation, inspection, and investigation, including telegraphing and expense of going to and from the seat of government and while remaining there under orders, \$4,200; in all, \$335,700: *Provided also*, That not to exceed seven superintendents of irrigation, who shall be skilled irrigation engineers, may be employed.

And the following justification has been furnished by the department:

IRRIGATION, INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amount appropriated.....	\$335, 700. 00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:	
Unexpended balance from previous appropriations.....	17, 451. 06
Amount appropriated.....	325, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Amount expended.....	342, 451. 06
	<hr/>
Unexpended balance.....	74, 268. 20

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$206, 958. 69
Traveling expenses.....	17, 219. 09
Transportation of supplies.....	6, 580. 32
Telegraph and telephone service.....	285. 77
Material.....	21, 447. 83
Stationery and printing.....	704. 18
Fuel.....	332. 15
Mechanics' supplies.....	110. 98
Forage.....	726. 93
Equipment.....	7, 663. 12
Power, mineral, and geologic investigations by United States Reclamation Service.....	5, 972. 69
Miscellaneous.....	181. 11
	<hr/>
	268, 182. 86

IRRIGATION.

General fund.—This fund, which is nonreimbursable, is a very important one to the welfare of many needy Indians. It is applicable for work on various reservations where the Indians have no resources which can be used as a basis of credit to obtain loans from the Government. It is used for both irrigation and drainage, also for the protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods; it is also used for the payment of annual reclamation charges for Indian lands under the Truckee-Carson (Nev.) and Salt River Valley (Ariz.) reclamation projects. It provides for the expenses of the office of the chief inspector of irrigation in connection with the exercising of general supervision over all irrigation work performed on Indian reservations, including the preparation of monthly and annual cost reports, covering expenditures made from the general fund, tribal moneys, or special appropriations.

The amount requested for irrigation work on the various reservations for power investigations and for administrative expenses are given on the following pages:

For the salary, per diem, and traveling expenses of the chief inspector of irrigation.....	\$6, 100
For the salary, per diem, and traveling expenses of the assistant inspector of irrigation.....	4. 600
Office of chief engineer, payment of educational and registered employees for special investigations on various reservations, including educational employees and incidental expenses of the field section of the Washington office.....	15, 000
Salary, per diem, and traveling and incidental expenses of H. F. Robinson, superintendent of irrigation, when on special investigations and inspection.....	5, 000
Same, C. R. Olberg.....	5, 000
Same, L. M. Holt.....	5, 000
Same, F. R. Schanck.....	5, 000
Same, W. S. Hanna.....	5, 000
Same, H. W. Dietz.....	5, 000
Salaries of educational and registered positions on the various irrigation works under the superintendents of irrigation for which no specific appropriation is available.....	30. 000

Salt River Reservation.—To pay the proportionate charges for power development and administration building of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association assessed against 3,900 acres of Indian land. In addition to the cost of the Roosevelt Dam and irrigation distributing system, the water users' association is expending about \$1,000,000 in building power plants to get the maximum income from this source at the earliest practicable date. It is expected that when this power development shall

have become completed the returns will reduce very substantially the cost of maintenance. This power development is borne equally by the whole acreage of the Salt River project.

It is understood that the assessments of \$2.40 per acre will cover the period of 10 years, of which two payments have been made.

Amount required, \$10,000.

McDowell Indians: To pay annual reclamation charges on 1,000 acres of land under the Salt River project to be signed up for allotments to Indians of the Camp McDowell Reservation..... \$2, 500

This land has not been signed up, but it has been reserved for allotment purposes. It was proposed to allot Camp McDowell Indians on the Salt River Reservation, but they objected to removing. If they should elect to take these allotments, this sum would be required to make the first payment on account of the water rights. If Camp McDowell Indians remain on their reservation, this land may be allotted to Salt River Indians and it will be necessary to pay for water rights from the Roosevelt reclamation project.

Gila Bend Reservation: For the purchase of additional lands and the improvement of the present irrigation system on the Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz. \$15, 000

The question of providing water for these Indians has been under consideration for several years. At present they cultivate less than 100 acres, with a possibility of adding to this area 600 to 1,000 acres, estimated, if an improved system and additional water be provided. No activity has been shown by the department, as there are about 1,000 acres mostly cultivated by whites immediately below the lands now intermittently occupied by the Indians and off the reservation, the acquisition of which is essential to justify the proposed development work, and which should be bought for the Indians. No surveys have been made, as it is thought any actions which might lead the whites to infer that the Government contemplated beginning work would be followed by such an advance in prices that the project would not be feasible from a financial standpoint. From the reports made it is believed that the lands desired, if bought before the Government does anything else in this line can be had at a fair valuation. Thereafter surveys and estimates would be made for a substantial canal and lateral system, which, including the 1,000 or more acres of land owned by whites, would irrigate more than 2,000 acres of land.

The Indians are estimated to number 800, but as they are somewhat nomadic in habits, perhaps half that number may be expected to remain permanently on the reservation. The proposed purchase and development work is expected to provide 5 acres per capita for somewhat more than this number of Indians.

No final estimates of cost can be made until it shall have been determined whether the land to be bought can be had, and at what price.

Maricopa Papagoes: For the development of a water supply for the Papago Indians near Maricopa..... \$15, 000

The Papago Indians near Maricopa in Pima County, Ariz., are in urgent need of a permanent water supply for the irrigation of their lands. In a report dated May 20, 1911, Superintendent of Irrigation John J. Granville states that the number of Papagoes in this vicinity does not exceed 100, most of whom live in a small village about two miles south of Maricopa, along a long wash tributary to the Santa Cruz River. They are extremely destitute, and last season their crops failed, and without credit or seed they are unable to plant their fields this year, and seem on the verge of starvation. Their white neighbors, however, report them as honest and hard workers, who will work when the opportunity presents.

For the development of an irrigation water supply on the Cahuilla Reservation, Cal...... \$3, 000
3,000 acres suitable for irrigation; 160 acres irrigated.

There is no surface water in the dry season except a small flow from some large springs in Durasno Valley, and the reservoir capacity of the two small sites susceptible of development would probably not be more than 50 acre-feet each. The work here consists of developing the seepage or underground flow and diverting the water lower down. The area to be irrigated depends upon the quantity of water developed. During the current year the work is being conducted under an allotment of \$3,000 from this fund. There are 223 Indians on this reservation, who have no resources for defraying the expense, but who ought to be provided with irrigation facilities.

Morongo Reservation: For maintaining and extending the present irrigation system on the Morongo Reservation, Cal. \$1, 000

There are about 1,400 acres of good land included in this small project, requiring about 230 miner's inches of water for its irrigation. The plans include the construction of an infiltration gallery which has been completed for about 600 feet in length, when the work had to be stopped on account of the difficult and dangerous formation, 100 inches of water having been developed. The distributing system contains 6½ miles of cement pipe in addition to 9½ miles of stone ditch built several years ago. The system is not entirely completed, but as much has been built as was considered practicable prior to the allotment of the Indians and definite establishment of the property lines of the reservation. One thousand dollars is required to put in a few minor structures and properly maintain and operate the system. Construction cost to June 30, 1912, is \$38,176.26 to benefit 270 Indians.

Agua Caliente Reservation: For extending and maintaining the existing system. \$2, 000

This item is to continue the construction of the concrete pipe distributing system to irrigate 400 acres of Indian land to benefit 42 Indians. This land is worthless without water. There are two small projects, one to distribute water developed in Andreas Canyon and one to distribute the Indians' share of the waters of Tahquitz Creek. Water is very limited in quantity, and its high value justifies the expense of the most efficient distributing systems.

Pala Reservation: For extending and maintaining present ditches and lining old earthen ditches. \$5, 000

This reservation has about 600 acres irrigable land lying on both sides of the San Luis Rey River. The land on the south side is irrigable through a ditch built several years ago. On the north side is 280 acres, which includes the Pala Indian village where the most of the Indians live and try to cultivate gardens. The supply of water is meager and uncertain. The present plans include a pumping plant to supply water for irrigation and domestic use. Water is to be developed in an open well by sinking a concrete caisson. After the work was started the character of the formation was found to be very difficult to handle and much more expensive than expected. The sum asked is required to complete the distributing system. Two hundred and five Indians now farming all the land for which water is available will be benefited. The progress of the work so far and the use made of water by Indians are very gratifying.

Rincon Reservation: For completing the distributing system. \$3, 000

This reservation lies along the San Luis Rey River at the mouth of Rincon Canyon. There are approximately 800 acres of irrigable land, but the low water supply is not sufficient for its irrigation. There are approximately 119 Indians at this point, and they are a deserving tribe, who would in all probability make good use of any water supply furnished them. Most of the irrigable land lies at too high an elevation to obtain water from simple diversion. The flume of the Escondido Flume Co. crosses the reservation at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the river, and as the Indians own the low-water rights in the stream, it is hoped to effect arrangements whereby the company will deliver to the reservation this low-water supply.

In addition to the water thus obtained, which would be lost if allowed to flow down the channel of the river bed proper, it is proposed to use the power that can be developed at this point to pump water from the underground gravels to the irrigable lands mentioned. Something should be done to better the conditions of these Indians and insure the preservation of their low-water rights. Very little assistance has been given this band to date.

The total cost of this contemplated work would not exceed \$3,500.

The Rincon lands being located in the fruit belt will be worth not less than \$300 per acre when supplied with water from a suitable permanent irrigation system, and the expenditure of approximately \$35 an acre would certainly not be excessive when compared with reclaiming such lands in California. One thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and three cents had been expended on this reservation to June 30, 1910.

Torres Reservation: For the development of an artesian water supply and construction of distributing system. \$4, 000

This reservation is located in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, Cal., and includes the sections lying near Martinez previously reported as the Martinez Reservation. An excellent supply of water can be developed by artesian wells as shown by those put down in the past.

The question of exchanging 1,400 acres of Indian lands for 1,900 acres of other lands owned by the Southern Pacific Railway has been under consideration and is expected to be consummated in a short time. The deeds to the railway land have been referred to the Attorney General for report. Pending this exchange it has not been thought advisable to expend money in making accurate surveys and designs for the water development necessary.

Campo Reservation: For continuing work on present system. \$1,000

This small project consists of a reservoir above a small earth dam 81 feet long, provided with a concrete core wall and a pipe line 2,000 feet long, of riveted steel pipe. Some maintenance is to be done and the distributing system extended to a few tracts of irrigable land not now covered. The reservation consists of a number of sections of grazing land, with occasional arable tracts. Fifty acres of land are under the present system, and the proposed extension will benefit a number of the 211 Indians on the reservation. The cost of the construction of work done is about \$700.

MISCELLANEOUS MISSION RESERVATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

For developing and improving water supply on various mission reservations. \$5,000

This amount was asked for, as it is impossible to anticipate accurately the requirements to be met in maintaining and extending these small systems as Indians may desire water.

For repairs to Zuni Dam and spillway and for continuing the construction and maintenance of the distributing system for lands under the project. . . \$50,000

There are 1,640 Indians located on this reservation, and this project is the only one to be found on the reservation which promises to improve their condition and advance them along agricultural lines. The project has been an expensive one to date, due to many conditions adverse to economical construction. The unfortunate catastrophe resulting in the undermining of the south mesa, against which one end of the dam rested, occasioned damages which it will require \$150,000 to repair. The Indians are making use of the available stored waters, and it is estimated by Superintendent Robinson that they will irrigate 2,000 acres during the fiscal year 1914. The repair work contemplated through the appropriation herein must be continued, as only through its prosecution can we hope to save the Zuni Reservoir to the needy Indians.

Pueblo Reservations: For construction, repairs, and maintenance of irrigation systems and for protection of agricultural lands from damages by floods in the Rio Grande on various reservations in New Mexico. \$20,000

There are a large number of Pueblo Indians located in New Mexico, and they are exceptionally good farmers. They deserve aid in their efforts to maintain their irrigation systems and to preserve their lands from encroachments of the Rio Grande during annual flood periods.

These Indians have 180 miles of ditches, and irrigate some 20,000 acres of land, and have been using most of the ditches for over 200 years.

Navajo and Moqui Reservations, Ariz. and N. Mex.: For continuing construction of San Juan and various small projects. \$55,000

The San Juan project is the most feasible yet found on the Navajo Reservation and will reclaim about 4,000 acres of land at an estimated cost of \$35 per acre for construction. The engineers' reports show a survey and construction cost of \$97,363.77 on this project to June 30, 1912. The larger part of the sum asked will be used on this project.

The reservations of the Navajo and Moqui Indians comprise an area of about 14,000,000 acres, upon which exists an Indian population of 30,000. This is an extremely arid country, and the Indians are good workers and deserving of assistance.

Southern Ute allotments, Colorado: For continuing the construction of irrigation systems in the Pine River Valley. \$20,000

This project contemplates the purchase of the Dr. Morrison ditch, its enlargement and extension, construction of the necessary lateral systems and completion of other small ditches. On account of the allotments being widely separated, it has been decided to concentrate the Indians in the Pine River Valley and construct the project at an estimated cost of \$50,000 additional to irrigate 15,570 acres. The inherited land in the project is to be bought for Indians now owning land without irrigation facilities with the proceeds from sale of their present allotments.

The work has been delayed somewhat on account of questionable title to the ditches, water rights, etc., of Dr. Morrison and his company, but the Attorney General has reported that satisfactory title to the United States can be given. This work should be completed by the above appropriation.

Diminished Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.: For continuing the construction and maintenance of the irrigation ditch on this reservation..... \$3, 000

During the fiscal year 1912 construction of a small main canal to divert water was begun. Owing to the attitude of the Indians progress was slow.

Tongue River Reservation, Mont.: For continuing the construction and for operation and maintenance of the Tongue River project..... \$8, 000

There are 1,401 Indians located on this reservation, which has an area of 489,500 acres. The Tongue River project comprises about 7,000 acres of land which is so located in a long narrow strip as to make construction expensive. This project will cost approximately \$40 per acre. Fifty-three Indians have taken up in tentative allotments practically all of the 600 acres now under ditch, and the superintendent urgently requests that the system be extended to cover more land.

Maintenance and operation must be carried on. It is necessary to keep close watch of all points of the system to prevent injury. This item will run about \$2,000 annually, and more when the main canal shall have been completed.

Walker River Reservation, Nev.: For extension, maintenance, and operation of the present irrigation system..... \$5, 000

The maintenance to be done includes replacing the three old wooden gates on canal No. 2 and widening and straightening the banks. Several old wooden turnout structures have to be replaced or repaired and back-filled. Construction to be done includes a check and waste gate in canal No. 2, a combined concrete turnout, check, drop, and sublateral turnout structure at the head of lateral A, new chutes at head of laterals B and C, and a 9-foot reinforced concrete drop for which the cement is on hand. Several other structures and laterals have to be built to put the system in good condition, and it may be found necessary to do some work on the river channel. This project covers about 5,000 acres of good land, of which the Indians are farming 1,446 acres. The Indian population is 483.

Moapa River Reservation, Nev.: For the completion and maintenance of the irrigation system..... \$5, 000

The water supply of the Indians is limited by State decree which necessitates the most efficient distributing system, 175 acres of land now being irrigated by Indians. Improvements have not been extensively undertaken because of conflicting surveys. The General Land Office is now endeavoring to correct and definitely determine the boundaries of the reservation, upon completion of which the work herein to be provided for will be undertaken.

The Indian population is estimated to be 125, and the men appear to be very good workers, having built 10 small ditches to irrigate small patches of land. The irrigable area is 625 acres, which will all be covered by the two canals when completed. The land is very fertile and will produce crops valued at from \$60 to \$300 per acre when properly cultivated and irrigated. Land will be worth \$100 to \$150 per acre.

The 10 Indian ditches are to be combined into two canals, one on each side of the reservation, with only two headings from the river. The head gates have been built of concrete and the Indians used the form lumber to construct lateral gates and checks. The appropriation asked for is expected to complete the system.

Miscellaneous surveys, etc.: For construction, maintenance, and repairs in connection with irrigation systems for various small reservations and Indian allotments of public domain, and for power and storage investigations. \$41, 800

This sum is asked for as it is the least amount which should be allowed for this item. This appropriation is the only appropriation by Congress for this work, including protection of irrigable lands from floods. During the year 1912 over \$25,000 was spent in repairing damages to the San Juan project, New Mexico, occasioned by a flood of unprecedented volume.

The amount asked for will be used only upon those reservations where the Indians have no funds and for which no other appropriation is available.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not believe you have changed the language in regard to the irrigation project, and the only change is in the amount. This item simply gives you \$25,000 more than you had before.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir; out of that total amount you will note there is \$30,000 allowed for salaries, \$10,000 for the Salt River project, and for the McDowell Indians \$2,500, and for the purchase of additional land in the Gila Bend Reservation in Arizona \$15,000, and for the Papagos \$15,000, and then there are a number of Southern California mission reservations, small amounts from \$1,000 to \$3,000 for the completion of ditches.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this add any more engineers or any more employees to the rolls?

Mr. REID. No more permanent employees. Of course, sometimes for making repairs we employ more laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it increase in any respect the salaries of the persons now engaged in that work?

Mr. REID. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, what is it that would cause the additional expense?

Mr. REID. The purchase of materials and the employment of laborers for the actual work. In Southern California, where the water is so very scarce, frequently it has to be obtained not by flow, as we do in other parts of the country, but by a process of pumping. You know the underground flows of California are developed to almost the last drop, and really the expense for water in Southern California is greater than in any other part of the West I know of, and all of the available surface, you might say, has been appropriated and used, and the only water now attainable at all is from the underground flow.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have an unexpended balance of \$74,268.20 carried over from the last fiscal year, according to the statement you have here. Why could not that be used instead of making this appropriation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Was that made a continuing appropriation?

Mr. CONNOR. That was a continuing appropriation, but the books indicate that at least \$50,000 of that has been encumbered by contract of projects already started for which payment has not yet been made. We had practically \$20,000 we could draw on without shutting off work elsewhere at that time.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think it will be apparent to the committee that it is highly important in an irrigation fund to have a balance that can be called upon to meet emergencies, and that it would be better to turn back into the Treasury a balance of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars than to be short twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, in case we should have a flood somewhere that would wash out some construction work.

Mr. REID. I believe, if I made my figures right, we only had 5 per cent of the fund at the end of the year, and that shows we were estimating very close.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated there was \$50,000 encumbered by contracts.

Mr. REID. And that leaves only about \$17,000 not encumbered.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount given here is \$74,268 as the unexpended balance this year, and the unexpended balance the year previous to that was \$17,000, making a total of about \$90,000.

Mr. CONNOR. That is the actual Treasury balance.

The CHAIRMAN. And if only \$50,000 is encumbered, it seems to me you have quite an unexpended balance here, and if it was not necessary to expend that for the past two years, why is it necessary to enlarge it this year?

Mr. MERITT. It does not necessarily mean that that money was not expended, but at the time this account was made up, namely, July 1, the books of the office show that that money had not actually been hypothecated. Practically the entire appropriation will be expended under the work contracted for during the current year, but the bills will come in after the 1st of July. Besides, this appropriation is a continuing appropriation, and the moneys not expended remain available. Under the wording of the act it appropriates \$350,000, to remain available until expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you hold you can take this unexpended balance of \$74,000 for this year and \$17,000 the year previous and make that available for the work now going on?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; under the terms of the law; but practically all that money will be hypothecated for work done during the fiscal year, but the money not actually paid out on the 1st of July will be paid out as the bills come in.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Meritt, in cases where you have a balance running over from the preceding fiscal year, in making up your justification, do you always make it from the actual cash on hand as distinguished from what has been hypothecated by contract?

Mr. MERITT. We make it from the actual condition of our books in the Indian Office at the beginning of the fiscal year. A large amount of that money may be actually due to contractors or due for labor performed, but our justifications show the actual condition of the books of the Indian Office on the 1st of July of each year.

Mr. FERRIS. And that is true of this item as well as all the other items?

Mr. MERITT. That is true of all the items.

Mr. FERRIS. So that the balances shown to be on hand from your justification quite often is part expended or contracted for by outstanding contracts?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is true, Mr. Ferris.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any new projects contemplated with this increased appropriation? I believe you spoke of purchasing some land.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir; that is a new project.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you inform us what is the necessity for the purchase of that land? Why is that desirable?

Mr. ABBOTT. That is because there is a limited amount of irrigable land available, I think about half of it, and there are only about two or three thousand acres altogether, and white people own a part of that land. Now, we could not afford to build a project to irrigate the 1,000 acres now owned by the Indians, because the acre cost would be too high. This \$15,000 is for the purpose of buying the land of the white settlers so that we could justify the building of a project to irrigate the whole land. I think some of these gentlemen are more familiar with the details, but, generally speaking, that is the situation. That is for Gila Bend.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the closest town to it?

Mr. ABBOTT. You have been at Sacaton. Gila Bend is right west of Sacaton. It is on the line of railway coming down from Phoenix to Maricopa.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I went over that road.

Mr. ABBOTT. And of course all those Indians need all the irrigable land they can get.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your object to purchase this land to be used by the Indians for farming purposes, or merely to round out a project already started, by which you propose to irrigate this land?

Mr. ABBOTT. It is to make available enough land to warrant allotting to such Indians as are there, rather than trying to find some way to move them to some other part of the reservation or put them under some other project in that country.

The CHAIRMAN. Is all this land on the reservation?

Mr. ABBOTT. No, sir; 1,000 acres is just off the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever tried to exchange with these white people Indian lands for these lands which it is desirable to put under this project?

Mr. ABBOTT. I do not believe such an attempt has ever been made.

The CHAIRMAN. It is possible that could be done and thus throw the Indian lands all together, so it could be irrigated?

Mr. ABBOTT. It may be that such an exchange could be made. If we had an appropriation available, I should say that the first step would be to send somebody down there to secure options on that land and see how much we would have to pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be better to see if an exchange could be effected before we make an appropriation to purchase the land?

Mr. ABBOTT. My impression is there has been rather close inquiry made, so that we are practically sure that the purchase could be made with this amount of money. I doubt whether it would be good administration for us to secure actual options there until we did have the money in sight.

The CHAIRMAN. You did something of that kind in the Osage country relative to Indian lands and white persons who had lands desirable for the Indians? Such an exchange was made in that case?

Mr. ABBOTT. I am not informed about that. I have never had that question raised before.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the office has a record of that kind.

Mr. CONNOR. We are exchanging some land over in California. We are giving some other public land and taking railway land to round out Indian projects there.

The CHAIRMAN. We had that question up two years ago.

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir; we are asking for some money here now to carry on the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be possible to do that in this matter?

Mr. CONNOR. From the report submitted I doubt if the people would exchange the land. It seems they have been carrying on irrigation around there in a more or less satisfactory manner, and our men all report it would be wise to get these options and have some officer of the Government take them in his own name and not let it be known that the Government was contemplating doing any work in there at all. We have not done any work there for a long time that I know of.

Mr. MERITT. Mr. Chairman, it would require specific authority of law from Congress before we could exchange that land. We now

have authority of law for exchanging railroad land for Indian land, but no authority of law for exchanging Indian land within Indian reservations for public lands outside of a reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that a question which is liable to be coming up all the while in connection with almost any irrigation project where white lands will be mixed with Indian lands and it is necessary to make such an exchange? Could it not be done if you had general authorization?

Mr. MERITT. It might be well to have a general law that would permit the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to exchange Indian lands for public lands.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Abbott, referring to the unexpended balance of \$74,268.20, do I understand that there have been any liabilities incurred prior to July 1, 1912, that will have to be paid from this unexpended balance?

Mr. ABBOTT. That is my understanding of Mr. Connor's statement that \$50,000 of that is already hypothecated on existing contracts.

Mr. BURKE. I think he stated \$17,000 would be the unexpended balance.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. I notice at the end of the last fiscal year you only had an unexpended balance of \$12,442.87. You contracted a great deal more work at the close of this fiscal year than the last fiscal year, because your appropriation was practically exhausted at the end of the last fiscal year, was it not?

Mr. CONNOR. Pretty close; yes.

Mr. BURKE. Do you contemplate in the coming year increasing the force that has to do with reclamation and irrigation in the Indian service as to the number of employees and superintendents and other men who are necessary to make up that force?

Mr. CONNOR. No; no increase.

Mr. BURKE. I notice in your expenditures for the year before last you expended \$190,000 for salaries and wages, and you are now estimating about \$16,600 more money for salaries and wages. Does that contemplate that the salaries of these people now in the service are to be increased to that extent?

Mr. ABBOTT. There are some increases in the salaries.

Mr. BURKE. The question answers itself if you do not intend to increase the force.

Mr. CONNOR. We might increase the force, Mr. Burke, unless it would be that the same force of engineers and assistants could direct five times the expenditure for labor and material and supplies.

Mr. BURKE. But I am taking the item as furnished here, and in order that we might have information. If you are asking \$16,600 more for salaries and wages than you had in the former fiscal year, and you do not intend to increase the force, it must be that you are going to increase salaries; is that the intention?

Mr. ABBOTT. That is the intention.

Mr. BURKE. How do you propose to increase those salaries, and who is going to receive the increases?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Reid, perhaps you have this on the end of your tongue, this particular item. For instance, we are increasing the district engineers from \$2,000 to \$2,250, is not that right?

Mr. REID. Yes, sir; on account of taking away from them their subsistence allowance which they used to have. So they are really not getting any more money. It is an increase in wages and not salaries.

Mr. BURKE. That is what I want to find out.

Mr. ABBOTT. I can speak generally to the effect we have been in the past year increasing the salaries of engineers and technical men out on the projects, and we have had to do it in order to keep the men.

Mr. BURKE. Then the increases are to the technical men and not to the workmen?

Mr. ABBOTT. I presume that that statement would apply also to the workmen. I think that the increased cost of living has tended, especially in this western country where this work is done, to make it necessary to pay all classes of labor a little more. I think that is true in all parts of the West, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. I am only asking for some justification of this increase. Somebody is apt to ask for this information on the floor of the House.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; I think that is the explanation.

Mr. BURKE. Then it is a general increase of all the force?

Mr. ABBOTT. A general increase of the whole force. There has been a more marked increase in the case of our technical men. For instance, where we were employing rodmen and were paying them \$900, or \$1,080 in some cases, we are now paying them \$1,200, and we had instrument men at \$1,000 to \$1,200, and in some cases we are paying \$1,400 and \$1,500.

Mr. BURKE. I think it will save time if you will furnish the committee with the present salaries of the different men, beginning with the chief engineer, so that the committee will have some idea what salaries are paid. We can easily ascertain, I presume, by reference to the document furnished in the Congress before last, what has been paid heretofore, and then we can determine to what extent the salaries have been increased.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think I have the general increase right here. For instance, we are estimating for 10 men, at \$1,800, whereas last year we had 6 men, at \$1,800.

Mr. BURKE. That is an increase in the force of four men?

Mr. ABBOTT. That might be true, but the chances are we are paying a class of men who have a lower salary than \$1,800 this year, because we are not actually increasing our force; in fact, we are decreasing our force. We are estimating for only 75 men, whereas last year we paid a smaller sum to 100 men.

Mr. BURKE. Then you are asking for more money for salaries and wages and decreasing the force instead of increasing it?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Then it is a general increase in salaries all along the line?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; a general increase in salaries.

Mr. BURKE. Now, I want to ask you about the item in your analysis of expenditures for transportation of supplies, \$6,580.32. I want to know to what extent you charge for transportation of supplies in the Indian Service from funds other than the general appropriation that is made for transportation of Indian supplies?

Mr. ABBOTT. Are you referring to the question of transportation of supplies for the irrigation service?

Mr. BURKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONNOR. I understand that the transportation of all supplies to be used in irrigation work is borne by the fund applicable for the payment of the purchase price of the supplies.

Mr. BURKE. Now, I want to find out to what extent is that practiced in other respects.

Mr. CONNOR. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. BURKE. We carry an item in the bill for transportation of Indian goods, etc., and I want to find out how much we are paying out for transportation from other funds.

Mr. CONNOR. That is the only fund I know of that is bearing any cost of transportation. Of course, we have the general fund and various specific funds, and we keep those charges separately.

Mr. BURKE. The same thing is true of the telephone and telegraph service and stationery and printing.

Mr. CONNOR. No; during 1912, I think it was, we were not allowed to pay for telephone and telegraphing out of the general specific irrigation fund. During this year we are paying that expense out of the fund applicable for that item.

Mr. MERITT. You recall last year the wording of the telephone appropriation was changed, and under the present appropriation we simply pay for telephone and telegraph messages received by the Indian Office out of this appropriation, and when a superintendent out in the field wants to telegraph to another agency, that is not paid out of the general telegraph and telephone appropriation, but is paid out of his individual appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. We have an item here of \$5,972.69 for power, mineral and geological investigations by the United States Reclamation Service. I would like a little explanation as to that item.

Mr. CONNOR. Is there not another item there of the same kind paid by the Geological Survey?

Mr. BURKE. It states here by the United States Reclamation Service. What do we get for that?

Mr. CONNOR. Most of that was expended in reimbursing the Geological Survey for the expenses of reconnaissance surveys and stream gauging on Indian reservations. Where they have district field organizations, rather than start up a new organization for the same kind of work in that vicinity, we get them to do the work for us.

Mr. BURKE. This includes, I apprehend, examinations for minerals and also as to power sites?

Mr. CONNOR. I do not know of any mineral examinations having been paid for from that fund.

Mr. BURKE. Then why is the word "mineral" in there?

Mr. ABBOTT. I should think it would be necessary under the regulations of the department, at least, for us to require a mineral report the same as we do for power sites. The purpose of this, of course, is to determine, before we lay out a right of way over a particular territory, whether there is any mineral or power-site possibility there that might be of greater value.

Mr. BURKE. Now, to get at what I am trying to ascertain. As a matter of fact, if an Indian makes an application for a patent in fee, do you not make an examination of that land to ascertain whether there is any mineral upon it or whether there are any power sites?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. For what purpose? I have been trying to find that out from the department for a long time. If an Indian has an allot-

ment and makes an application for patent and there is some mineral upon it or a power site, what has that to do with granting the application except to furnish somebody with a job to go and look it over?

Mr. ABBOTT. I can not answer your question, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. What do you say about it, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. If I may be permitted to speak frankly, I would say there is no authority of law for taking the minerals away from the Indian if he had been allotted land.

Mr. BURKE. That is what I thought; and I can not see what is accomplished by it. You certainly could not deprive the Indian of his allotment because there was a little mineral on it or because there was a power site on it.

Mr. MERITT. Under the law, if there is a power site on his allotment that power site can be reserved under section 14 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).

Mr. BURKE. Then, as to power sites there is a reason for that?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Then what do you say about the mineral end of it?

Mr. MERITT. There is no law on that subject, so far as I know.

Mr. ABBOTT. There could be this advantage to the Indian in the case of an application for sale, Mr. Burke, which might also apply in the case of a patent in fee, if it happens there might be mineral under a certain allotment which was unknown to the Indian and which was unknown in the community and among the land buyers, if we ascertained there was mineral there and gave notice of that fact to the Indian and to the public, it might result in increasing the price that would be offered to that Indian for his land, whether he sells under a patent in fee or not.

Mr. BURKE. I agree with you as to that; but in practice you do not make that examination when an application is made to sell the land of a deceased Indian, but you do make it when an Indian applies for a patent in fee.

Mr. ABBOTT. We do that now in the case of applications to sell and before we advertise the land at all. We are getting that report in order to save delay in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among Indians, seventy-five thousand dollars.

And the following justification has been furnished:

Suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amount appropriated.....	\$75,000.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:	
Amount appropriated.....	75,000.00
Amount expended.....	75,258.34
Overdrawn.....	258.34
Analysis of expenditures:	
Salaries and wages.....	38,854.04
Traveling expenses.....	33,832.47
Telegraph and telephone service.....	142.57
Stationery and office supplies.....	227.81
Equipment.....	594.21
Miscellaneous.....	1,607.24
	<hr/> 75,258.34

[Memorandum.]

NOVEMBER 11, 1912.

Suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians: Amount asked for..... \$125,000

This service is delegated with the duty of protecting over 300,000 Indians scattered through a large part of the United States. One chief special officer, 1 assistant chief, 10 regular officers, and about 180 deputy special officers, employed at odd times, are engaged in this work.

Much good work has been accomplished, but it is not presumed that it is of a permanent character. Although we have placed many persons in jails and penitentiaries for violation of the State and Federal laws forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, there are always others to take the places of those temporarily disposed of and in many cases the old offenders renew their activities upon securing their release.

A large number of Indians are being allotted lands and patents in fee are being issued to them. This action, to a certain extent, places the Indians beyond the control of the Government. There are many designing men who seek opportunities to take advantage of the weakness of the Indian and thereby take from him such property as he may have. Intoxicating liquor is the principal cause for the downfall of many Indians, and when subject to its influences they are not sane or competent to transact business. It is at such times that these designing persons deal with the Indians and relieve them of their property by one means or another. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Government to afford every protection possible to these Indians, principally by the suppression of the sale of liquor to them. It is, further, more essential that the present generation be afforded every protection in this matter, and to fulfill this duty or obligation at least \$125,000 should be appropriated.

The Indians being scattered throughout the United States and funds being insufficient to provide a permanent force of officers, it is necessary to assign the officers from place to place as the occasion arises, which involves a large amount of traveling expenses. This item, together with the salaries for the regular and irregular employees, takes the entire appropriation.

Since the Supreme Court declared in the Charley Webb case that the old Indian Territory region is still Indian country, a great many demands have been made to have the liquor traffic in that part of the United States suppressed. The Indian service has done its best to comply with these requests, but with the limited force at its disposal and on account of the demand in other parts of the country it has been found impossible to handle the work as thoroughly as conditions would seem to make desirable.

The amount of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1912 (\$75,000) was overdrawn by \$258.34, and the work for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians was further curtailed in anticipation of the threatened deficit.

It is asked that \$25,000 of the appropriation herein asked for be made immediately available so that the pressing needs of the service may be met properly and so that it will not be necessary to close down the work toward the end of the fiscal year.

The next item is:

To relieve distress among Indians and to provide for their care and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, trachoma, smallpox, and other contagious and infectious diseases, including the purchase of vaccine and expense of vaccination, \$90,000.

And the following is the justification of the department:

Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of diseases among Indians.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amount appropriated \$90,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:

Amount appropriated.....	60,000.00
Amount expended.....	51,710.49

Unexpended balance.....	8,289.51
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	\$19,639.28
Traveling expenses.....	6,220.40
Stationery and educational and medical supplies.....	2,048.54
Fuel.....	359.87
Cleaning and toilet supplies.....	116.08
Wearing apparel.....	348.92
Provisions.....	1,671.25
Equipment.....	6,265.07
Construction and repairs.....	14,482.87
Miscellaneous.....	558.21
	<hr/> 51,710.49

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE APPROPRIATION "RELIEVING DISTRESS, AND PREVENTION, ETC., OF DISEASES," \$250,000.

During the fiscal year 1912 there were examined for diseases 61,500 Indians, of whom 8,394 (13.6 per cent) had tuberculosis, and 9,254 (15 per cent) had trachoma. Based on systematic examinations by expert ophthalmologists, it is estimated that from 30 to 40 per cent of all the Indians of the United States have trachoma, and the vital statistics show that tuberculosis is even more prevalent than indicated above. The statistics of 1912 are as follows:

Number of births reported.....	7,049
Number of deaths reported.....	5,960
Number of above deaths due to tuberculosis.....	1,905

Death rate per thousand among Indians 30.25 per cent (among whites 15 per cent).

Percentage of deaths due to tuberculosis, 31.9 per cent (among whites, 11.2 per cent).

Tuberculosis is three times as prevalent among Indians as whites.

Two thousand two hundred and thirty-five infants under three years of age are reported to have died among the Indians during the fiscal year 1912, exceeding the reported deaths from tuberculosis by 17.3 per cent. With the present medical force it has been possible to examine during the year only 61,500 Indians, upon which the above figures are based. This represents approximately but one-fifth of the total number in this country, and clearly indicates the necessity for increasing the present work.

Insanitary conditions, and ignorance of the cause, method of spread, and treatment of communicable diseases are responsible for this excessive morbidity and mortality from preventable causes.

The appropriations for health work during the last few years have been sufficient only to accomplish a very small portion of the work required, and a substantial increase is absolutely needed to give a large majority of diseased and untreated Indians proper medical attention, and to prevent the spread of dangerous communicable diseases among themselves, and to the white citizens who are their neighbors.

The present sanitary condition of Indian homes in a large number of tribes is extremely bad, and, as these home conditions are largely responsible for the excessive prevalence and rapid spread of tuberculosis, trachoma, and other infectious diseases, it is imperative that active measures be taken to improve these home conditions.

Out of a population of 196,909 Indians, 19,018 families are living in permanent houses having floors, and 9,261 in houses without floors. These latter homes are badly infected with tuberculosis sputum, and, as many of them are without sufficient window space and means of ventilation, they are excellent breeding places for tuberculosis. Nine thousand seven hundred and two families are still without any permanent homes, and are living in tents and tepees.

The medical force as it stands at present is still inadequate to cope with the situation, and material improvement over the present conditions must come through a substantial improvement in the organization, personnel, and salaries of the medical force. Indian Service physicians are the poorest paid physicians in the Government service, and yet their work is fully as difficult, and in many instances involves greater hardships than any other service except during times of war. There are at present 59 contract physicians and 95 regular physicians. The contract physicians receive an average of \$578 per year and the regular physicians an average of \$1,154 per year. The contract physicians do not have the time, nor do they receive a sufficient compensation, to enable them to render the amount of medical work necessary, and it is impossible also to obtain efficient and satisfactory regular physicians at the salaries now paid.

There is very little chance for promotion of physicians, and no annual leave is allowed them unless a substitute is furnished and paid for. Many of the physicians have no teams, but have to depend on the occasional use of agency teams or the teams brought them by Indians. In many cases the quarters are poor and inadequate. Medical work among the Indians is also handicapped by many and various unfavorable conditions, such as lack of hospitals to care for and in which to treat and operate on persons needing it, lack of assistance of properly trained nurses, lack of properly trained field matrons to instruct in home sanitation, and the inaccessibility of many Indian homes.

The total number of hospitals of all classes now in operation throughout the service, exclusive of the three sanatoria for tuberculosis cases only, is 50, with a total capacity of 1,061 patients. Exclusive of the deaths due to tuberculosis, there were 4,055 deaths reported during the year that were due to miscellaneous causes.

These hospital facilities are obviously grossly inadequate for the needs of the service, and it is intended to establish during the year field hospitals on a number of different reservations, and also a number of new general hospitals at several of the schools and agencies. The field hospitals are intended mainly for the segregation and treatment of advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring among the older Indians that are opposed to going away from home and tuberculous students that are returned to their homes, and also for the segregation and care of cases of trachoma that have been operated upon and which require months of patient and persistent treatment to effect a cure. These field hospitals can also be used for the isolation of other infectious diseases commonly occurring among the Indians, such as smallpox, measles, etc.

It is proposed to expend the money asked for as follows:

First. To improve the medical service rendered to the Indians, increase the number and salary of physicians and nurses, and provide dental attention to school pupils.

Second. To improve the facilities for medical work by constructing and maintaining dispensaries, hospitals, and hospital camps for the treatment of diseased Indians; maintaining the sanatorium schools already established, and supplying adequate transportation facilities and equipment to physicians and medical workers.

Third. To correct the insanitary conditions existing in homes of diseased Indians, disinfecting and providing light and ventilation where required, and assisting Indians to render their homes more sanitary.

Fourth. To provide subsistence for needy diseased Indians while under treatment and render aid to them in distress.

Fifth. To provide for the expenses incurred in maintaining quarantine, vaccinating, and enforcing health regulations.

Sixth. To remove sources of pollution of water supplies and improve methods of sewage disposal in Indian country.

Seventh. To provide for the salaries, expenses, and equipment of ophthalmologists to treat trachoma and eye diseases.

Eighth. To carry on a thoroughgoing campaign of education among Indians for the prevention of diseases.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL OR SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF ADULTS, TUBERCULOSIS CASES, AND CASES PAST THE INCIPIENT STAGE OF THE DISEASE, FOR THE USE OF INDIAN PATIENTS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

There are at present three tuberculosis sanatoria in the service, one of which is located at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, one at Phoenix, Ariz., and one at Laguna, N. Mex. These three sanatoria receive incipient cases only and have a total combined capacity of but 195 patients. There were during the year 4,122 cases positively diagnosed as preliminary tuberculosis, 1,905 of which resulted in death. All of these cases should have had hospital care and treatment, which it has been impossible to give.

It will be seen by the above facts that the present facilities for caring for tuberculous Indians are entirely inadequate, and it is therefore asked that \$100,000 be appropriated for the immediate construction of a central sanatorium for the care and treatment of cases of tuberculosis that are past the incipient stage of the disease from all sections of the country. This institution should have a capacity of at least 100 patients.

The establishment of this sanatorium will not provide beds for all tuberculous Indians requiring hospital care and attention, but with the new general hospitals and field hospitals that it is proposed to establish throughout the service the present deplorable condition of affairs will be in a measure relieved.

The next item is:

For support of Indian day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for and for other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, \$1,420,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, or any other appropriation provided for herein, except appropriations made pursuant to treaties, shall be used to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood, whose parents are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they live and where there are adequate free school facilities provided and the facilities of the Indian schools are needed for pupils of more than one-fourth Indian blood.

And the following justification has been furnished:

Indian schools, support.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913: Amount appropriated..... \$1,420,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:

Amount appropriated..... 1,420,000.00
Amount expended..... 1,306,241.72

Unexpended balance..... 113,758.28

Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	726,840.41
Traveling expenses.....	21,722.17
Transportation of supplies.....	5,567.55
Telegraph and telephone service.....	873.80
Heat, light, and power (service).....	5,988.45
Miscellaneous material.....	8,962.21
Stationery and educational and medical supplies.....	9,484.57
Fuel.....	85,577.85
Mechanics' supplies.....	1,327.31
Cleaning and toilet supplies.....	7,737.72
Wearing apparel.....	116,789.33
Forage.....	33,240.05
Provisions.....	159,820.86
Special and miscellaneous supplies.....	5,382.36
Equipment.....	111,535.58
Miscellaneous.....	5,391.50
	1,306,241.72

Indian schools, support, 1914, amount requested \$1,500,000

This fund is required for the education of Indian children not otherwise specifically provided for and who are distributed throughout the several States as follows:

Arizona.....	2,752	New Mexico.....	1,387
California.....	1,061	North Carolina.....	128
Colorado.....	102	North Dakota.....	414
Idaho.....	271	Oklahoma.....	1,510
Iowa.....	73	Oregon.....	476
Kansas.....	51	South Dakota.....	130
Michigan.....	38	Utah.....	40
Montana.....	708	Washington.....	874
Nebraska.....	28	Wisconsin.....	706
Nevada.....	333	Wyoming.....	41

representing a total of 11,123 Indian children for whom schools have been established. The general advance in the cost of supplies and the further fact that it is desirable to have 42 more employees, to be paid from this fund, during the fiscal year 1914 than were employed during the year 1912, makes this increase of \$80,000 necessary. The total number of employees paid from this fund for the year 1912 was 1,132, their salaries amounting to \$769,300. For the year 1914 it is proposed to employ 1,174 employees, their salaries amounting to \$807,110. Very slight increases in salaries have been necessary during the past year to retain good employees, and some increases ought to be made next year.

There are several reasons why the amount heretofore appropriated for "Indian schools, support," is insufficient—the total capacity of the schools has been gradually

increased by the building of new day schools and of some boarding schools, and by the increasing of the capacity of other boarding schools already in existence, and because of the increased cost of supplies of nearly all classes. To make it possible to support the increased enrollment, it has been necessary in many instances to use Indian money when it should have been available for other purposes. Some of the Indian funds are rapidly diminishing, thus making it positively necessary to provide for the support of more of the schools out of the appropriation "Indian schools, support." As an illustration of the use of Indian moneys for the support of schools, Blackfeet, Mont.; Umatilla, Oreg.; Potawatomi, Kans.; Tongue River, Mont.; Crow, Mont.; Fort Apache and San Carlos, Ariz.; and Keshena, Wis., are mentioned. Schools under these jurisdictions have been largely supported out of Indian moneys. In some instances this may be done without injustice to other activities, but in such places as Blackfeet, Fort Apache, Potawatomi, and many others the use of Indian funds to support schools should not be continued.

The education and training now given in Indian schools is becoming more valuable and compares with that given in the best grade schools of the States and in industrial work equal to the best trade high schools. The time has come when many parents who have even but a trace of Indian blood would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of sending their children to these schools. To prevent this being done at the expense of the General Government and probably resulting in depriving full bloods of educational opportunities, it is necessary to carefully consider the qualification of all pupils before they are enrolled. Some standard of determining eligibility for enrollment should be definitely settled, and this provision regarding children of one-fourth Indian blood is an effort in that respect.

If the parents of a child are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they live and if their children have adequate free-school facilities, it seems just that these children should not be enrolled in Indian schools if they have less than one-fourth Indian blood. Of course if there is ample capacity in a school which can not be utilized by pupils of one-fourth or more degree Indian blood, then the office might use its discretion in permitting such pupils to enroll. The Indian Office has called to the attention of superintendents specially the provisions of this law, and they are now enrolling pupils according to its provision.

Superintendents have also reported specifically upon each pupil enrolled in his school who has less than one-fourth degree of Indian blood, and these reports have been given careful consideration; and such pupils have been permitted to continue in the school where they had no adequate public-school facilities and there was ample room in the Government school not required by Indians of a greater degree of Indian blood. The number of pupils that have been eliminated from our schools as a result of this specific provision in last year's appropriation bill can not be accurately determined, due to the fact that prior to the passage of the act supervisors of Indian schools had been recommending the elimination of pupils who had access to the public schools and who had a slight degree of Indian blood, and their recommendations had been followed in the case of probably 300 or 400 pupils. With that standard set for superintendents in the matter of enrolling pupils a large number who would have been eliminated as a result of this law had been previously eliminated under the policy then being followed.

This provision in last year's appropriation act was also observed by superintendents in enrolling pupils for the school year 1912-13. When superintendents were asked last December for a statement of pupils in their school having less than one-fourth degree of Indian blood, they had only to report those who in their judgment, for one reason or another, should be continued, even in contemplation of the provisions of this act, and the total number so reported has been comparatively small.

The next item is:

For construction, lease, purchase, repairs, and improvements of school and agency buildings, and for sewerage, water supply, and lighting plants, \$300,000.

And the following justification has been furnished:

INDIAN SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS, 1914.

JUSTIFICATION.

Amount requested, \$600,000.

In addition to the usual repairs and upkeep and erection of necessary buildings, this appropriation is expended for rentals, and sewage, water, and lighting plants, and also for the occasional purchase of agency and school sites and grounds.

The approximate value of school and agency plants entitled to the benefits of this appropriation is \$3,882,114; number of buildings, 2,786.

These figures cover those superintendencies only which have no specific appropriation or which do not use tribal or treaty funds for building purposes.

During the fiscal year 1912 there was expended:

For new construction.....	\$155, 722. 45
For repairs.....	105, 671. 08
For rents and miscellaneous.....	33, 560. 78
Total.....	294, 954. 31

For the fiscal year 1914 the superintendents of the schools and agencies entitled to use this appropriation have estimated their requirements as follows:

Absolute necessities:

Construction.....	\$624, 337
Repairs.....	138, 633
Rental and miscellaneous.....	20, 371
Total.....	783, 341

In addition to absolute necessities the superintendents have recommended as urgent expenditures amounting to \$270,584.

The expenses of the administration of the appropriation, including salaries of construction officers in the field, their office expenses and incidentals, amounts to \$16,030.

It will be noted that the estimates for necessary construction work exceed the total amount of the requested legislative item.

It is believed true from experience that 5 per cent of the total value of a building or plant is necessary for its upkeep and repair. While in plants owned by individuals possibly a less percentage will frequently suffice, yet in the Indian Service a smaller amount is found to be utterly insufficient for the reason that its buildings are subjected to severe uses by reason of the conditions, especially, of its school work.

As a matter of fact it has in the past been found impossible with the money available to keep the school buildings and plants in proper and creditable condition.

Five per cent of the value of the buildings given, namely, \$3,882,114, would amount to \$194,105, leaving a balance of \$405,895 available for constructive work and general improvements such as sewers, heating and lighting systems, etc. It should be noted, however, that this is a conservative estimate based on the value of the buildings alone, whereas it is customary to compute the percentage upon the value of the buildings plus the value of the land. Based on statistics heretofore obtained the value of the land will approximate 43 per cent of the value of the buildings, resulting in an estimate for the lands of \$1,669,301.

Five per cent of the value of the buildings and land will be \$277,571, and it is believed this amount, with the most economical expenditure possible, would hardly be sufficient to put the school and agency plants in a thorough state of repair by the end of the fiscal year 1914.

The necessity for new construction arises in various ways and is unavoidable. Occasionally buildings are destroyed by fire; schools are being gradually enlarged in order to provide for some thousands of children now without school facilities; new school plants started recently are not yet completed and buildings and allied improvements are necessary to their successful operation. Many school and agency plants, equipments for heating, lighting, water, and sewage are old, obsolete, or worn out and present a condition which must be remedied.

It will be noted that of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1912, \$130,000 remain unexpended. This, however, was unfortunate and did not occur because the money was not needed, but because owing to various contingencies difficult to enumerate, but among which was the difficulty of preparing suitable plans and the letting of contracts before the end of the fiscal year, many important projects lapsed because the money did not continue expendable.

Moreover, work of this character is sometimes hindered and delayed by climatic conditions throughout the country. The wording of the item which contemplates that the appropriation shall be available until expended will greatly relieve the situation and will be of much value to the service.

Needs for repairs and improvements in the Indian school service for the fiscal year 1914.

Bay Mills: Manual training building.....		\$1,500
Bishop:		
Barn.....	\$800	
School water system.....	250	
Independence: Barn.....	600	
Big Pine: Barn.....	600	
		2,250
Blackfeet:		
School building and mess hall.....	40,000	
Two day-school buildings.....	10,000	
		50,000
Camp McDowell:		
Guardhouse.....	1,000	
Shop.....	500	
		1,500
Campo:		
Construction day school.....	2,500	
Shop.....	500	
		3,000
Camp Verde:		
Purchase land for Indians.....	20,000	
School buildings.....	8,000	
		28,000
Cantonment: Office building.....		2,000
Carter: School plant.....		5,000
Cheyenne and Arapaho:		
Agency hospital.....	3,000	
Water tank and tower.....	3,300	
Employees' quarters.....	9,000	
		15,300
Crow: School building.....		12,000
Cushman: Farmer's cottage.....		2,000
Fallon:		
Employees' cottage.....	1,500	
Tower and tank.....	800	
		2,300
Flathead: Additions to buildings.....		1,500
Fort Belknap: Heating plant and water system.....		10,000
Fort Berthold: Dormitory.....		20,000
Fort Hall:		
Water tank.....	1,500	
Addition to school building.....	7,500	
		9,000
Fort Yuma: Employees' cottage.....		3,750
Havasupai: Farmer's cottage.....		2,000
Hoopa Valley:		
Hospital.....	5,000	
School building.....	12,000	
Girls' building.....	12,000	
		29,000
Leupp: Additional story to dormitory.....		25,000
Mescalero:		
Assembly hall and gymnasium.....	10,000	
Outside bathrooms and toilet.....	5,000	
		15,000
Navajo: Agency hospital.....		25,000
Navajo Springs: Construction of boarding-school plant.....		25,000
Nevada:		
Storehouse.....	3,000	
Laundry and equipment.....	3,000	
		6,000
Pala: Water system.....		2,000
Pueblo day schools, Albuquerque: Construction of day school plants.....		30,000

Pima:			
Superintendent's cottage.....	\$5,000		
Agency office.....	3,500		
Quarters additional farmers.....	14,000		
			\$22,500
Pueblo Bonito:			
Three employees' cottages.....	10,000		
Dormitory.....	15,000		
			25,000
Red Moon: Superintendent's cottage.....			3,300
Round Valley:			
Dining room and kitchen.....	10,000		
Employees' quarters.....	10,000		
			20,000
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma: Addition girls' building.....			1,600
San Juan:			
Addition to school building.....	18,000		
Addition to hospital.....	9,000		
Addition to warehouse.....	6,000		
			33,000
Pueblo day schools, Santa Fe:			
Construction day school plants.....	30,000		
Farmer's cottage.....	1,000		
			31,000
Shawnee: School building and assembly hall.....			10,000
Shoshone: Water system.....			2,000
Southern Ute:			
Sewer for agency buildings.....	1,000		
Water system.....	1,200		
Employees' cottage.....	1,200		
			3,400
Spokane: Day school building.....			5,000
Tulalip: Extension water system.....			7,000
Uintah and Ouray:			
Barn.....	1,200		
Warehouse.....	1,500		
			2,700
Western Shoshone: Superintendent's cottage.....			4,000
Zuni:			
Physician's quarters and barn.....	3,000		
School building.....	12,000		
Superintendent's cottage.....	4,000		
			19,000
Total.....			534,600
For general repairs "Indian school and agency buildings".....			115,400
Grand total.....			650,000

The next item is:

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian schools, and for the transportation of Indian pupils from any and all Indian schools and placing them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training, \$70,000. The provisions of this section shall also apply to native pupils of school age under twenty-one years of age brought from Alaska.

And the following justification has been furnished by the department:

Transportation of pupils, 1914: Amount requested \$82,000

This is the same amount that was appropriated for the fiscal year 1913, and is necessary to provide for the transportation of pupils from the reservations to the nonreservation schools and in returning them to their homes at the end of their enrollment periods. A small part of this, however, is used to transport pupils to reservation boarding schools where they live at great distances from the school. The enrollment in nonreservation schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, was 7,134; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, it was 8,212.

The \$5,000 provided for in last year's appropriation for the transportation of pupils to places where they could secure remunerative employment, etc., has been eliminated from this provision and will appear in connection with appropriations requested for industrial work.

The resulting increase in the amount requested for transportation of pupils is necessary in order to provide for the transportation of a probable increase in the enrollment next year in the nonreservation schools.

The next item is:

All moneys appropriated herein for school purposes among the Indians may be expended, without restriction as to per capita expenditure, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any school.

And the following justification has been furnished by the department:

This item is identical with that in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913 except that it is made permanent legislation and was inserted pursuant to reasons given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the time the estimates for last year were presented.

The memorandum covering this item explained that the per capita allowance of \$167 per pupil was adopted by Congress about 25 years ago and was probably legitimate and proper for many years following. Within the last decade, however, conditions have so altered that the restriction became injurious to the welfare of the schools. With the increasing cost of supplies the necessity was imposed on superintendents of filling their schools in order to maintain a sufficiently full attendance therein to conduct the plant properly and to provide the usual necessities for the school and the Indian children.

Congress has a legitimate check upon the expenditure of any given school in that it requires annually a statement of its cost.

The next item is:

To conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, and fruits, for the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to advise the Indians as to the proper care of forests: *Provided*, That this shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women house-keeping and other household duties, and for furnishing necessary equipments and renting quarters for them where necessary; for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; and to superintend and direct farming and stock raising among Indians, \$300,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, and fruits: *Provided also*, That the amounts paid to matrons, farmers, and stockmen herein provided for shall not be included within the limitation on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

And the following justification has been furnished by the department:

This estimate provides mainly for the continuation of those positions which are now in force and the establishment of other positions at places where the present force is inadequate or where no farmers are employed at all.

Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the \$400,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year was set aside for agricultural and stock purposes, \$120,000 for forestry work, and \$50,000 for the employment of field matrons. One supervisor, at \$3,000 per annum, and one superintendent of live stock, at \$2,000, are paid from this appropriation. These men have no particular districts assigned to them, but are subject to the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and visit all the reservations. In addition to their salaries, the supervisors of farming and superintendent of live stock receive per diems ranging from \$3 to \$2.50, respectively, in lieu of subsistence when away from their headquarters.

During the fiscal year 1913, up to the present time, provisions have been made for the employment from this fund of 156 additional farmers, 42 expert farmers, and 11 stockmen. The salaries of the additional farmers range from \$300 to \$1,200 per annum, the higher salaries being paid to those men who have been in the service for a long time

and have demonstrated a special fitness for the important positions to which they have been assigned. There are only four additional farmers getting a salary of as high as \$1,200, two of these are stationed among the full bloods in Oklahoma, one on the Winnebago Reservation, and the other covering a district of four separate superintendencies in southern California (mission reservations).

The salaries of the expert farmers range from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per annum. There is only one man employed, however, at \$1,500, and this man has charge of the demonstration farm on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation established in pursuance of the act of June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455-456), and also general supervision of the farming operations throughout the reservation. The usual salary paid such employees is \$1,200 a year. At some reservations two or three expert farmers are employed, but as a general rule there is but one such employee on the reservation, and they are paid the higher salaries because they are supposed to be men who have received some training in agricultural colleges and are well qualified as practical and up-to-date agriculturists. Where additional farmers are employed on the reservation in addition to the expert farmers, the men are assigned to districts, and the expert farmer is usually charged with the general supervision of the agricultural activities on the reservation, subject, of course, to the approval of the superintendent in charge.

The salaries of the stockmen range from \$720 to \$1,200 per annum.

While the figures for the fiscal year 1912 are not yet complete, the reports which are being received from the various reservations indicate that there has been a revival of interest in agricultural pursuits on the part of the Indians, and there is in some localities need for the employment of more men to direct the operations of the Indians and advise them, not only in the proper method of cultivating their crops and the care and upbreeding of their live stock, but also in helping them find markets where the best returns may be procured for their products.

At Union Agency, in Oklahoma, eight expert and four additional farmers are employed among the full-blood settlements. These men are required to cover about 40 counties in which full-blood Indians reside, and the force is deemed inadequate. At a number of other reservations, particularly in the Northwest, California, and the Sioux country of North and South Dakota, more farmers and stockmen could be profitably employed. Among the Pueblos of New Mexico, where four farmers are now employed under the two jurisdictions at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, the reports indicate that several more competent men should be stationed in the various villages to supervise and direct the activities of the Indians.

The Indian Office recently prepared and sent out a blank under the caption of "Industrial status report," on which it is proposed to have each reservation superintendent collect data pertaining to the actual condition of the Indians and their needs, i. e., what each member of the Indian tribes are now doing, the acreage of lands, tools, stock, and implements available for the use of each, what crops or stock were raised, the disposition thereof, the financial status of each Indian, and what each needs to place him on a self-supporting basis. These reports are now being prepared by the superintendents and will be used in mapping out industrial programs which will fit the needs of the individuals under the various jurisdictions, and through the employment of a sufficient number of farmers in districts small enough, it is aimed to reach the individuals and attempt to improve their condition.

It is estimated that about 25,000 Indians are engaged in farming and approximately 45,000 Indians are engaged in the live-stock industry. This number, of course, could be greatly increased, and to accomplish this more men are needed. Then, again, more than half of the additional farmers hereinbefore referred to get salaries of less than \$900 per annum, a large number getting \$720 and \$780 and some as low as \$300 and \$600 per annum. Many of these employees are stationed at isolated points, and it is of course impossible to get high-grade men to remain in positions at that salary.

Many of these employees, because of their faithfulness and length of time in the service, merit increased compensations; but with the present limited appropriations and the heavy demand for farmers these increases can not be made at this time.

The farmers and stockmen employed in the service are frequently called upon to travel considerable distances, mainly on the reservation, but oftentimes off the reservations, in the transaction of official business in connection with their positions. For example, it may be necessary for a stockman to go off the reservation to look up stray cattle or horses or to run down cattle rustlers; the farmers are sometimes called upon to leave their headquarters for the inspection of supplies or stock or accompany cattle shipments to market. The farming districts on many reservations are so large that the farmers are required to be away from their homes many times covering periods of several days, necessitating the incurrence of expenses for lodging, board, hire of livery teams; and in a few cases where stockmen are running down cattle rustlers, which necessitates quick action, automobiles are hired, but this class of transportation is not sanctioned except in emergency cases.

At Union Agency the territory covered by the expert and additional farmers is so large that it is necessary at times for them to use not only livery teams, but also railroad transportation, to reach the Indians whose interests they are looking after, and it is estimated that from \$10,000 to \$12,000 is required at this jurisdiction alone for traveling expenses.

The group of mission reservations in California is divided into two districts, and one expert farmer has general supervision over the industrial work of nine of the most southerly reservations, while an additional farmer has charge of the four northerly reservations. To enable these men to visit all the reservations in their territory at frequent intervals, it is necessary that funds for the payment of traveling expenses be provided. It is estimated that from \$800 to \$1,000 will be required for the expenses of these two men.

One supervisor of Indian employment and an assistant supervisor are employed for the purpose of securing remunerative employment for Indians at places where it would be impossible for the superintendents of the schools and reservations to undertake that task.

The supervisor in charge of this branch of the work, wherever it is possible, negotiates agreements with railroads and other companies offering employment to a large number of persons. In addition to helping reservation Indians to find employment, he also finds employment for and follows up the activities of returned students who have been educated at the Government schools, so that they make the best use of the education given them.

Heretofore the expenses of this branch of the work have been paid from various general appropriations, but because of the general character of the work of this supervisor and those employed under him, it is deemed advisable to incorporate an item for this service in the general industrial fund.

About \$30,000 of the \$390,000 asked for to be used in the employment of farmers, stockmen, etc., is to be used in the administration of this branch of the Indian Service. It is estimated that approximately \$7,000 will be required for salaries of one supervisor and one assistant supervisor, who will be stationed at the headquarters of the supervisor in charge and assigned to special work in the field when necessary, and two clerks in the office. Three thousand one hundred dollars will be required for traveling and incidental expenses in visiting the various sections of the country and finding employment and seeing that the interests of the Indians employed are protected.

These employees form a part of the field health force. They are women especially adapted to the work of visiting the Indians in their home and giving instruction in regard to proper methods in the care of the home; the preparation of food, hygiene, and home sanitation; care and feeding of infants; nursing of the sick when necessary, and cleanliness of the home. The nature of their work in assisting physicians, nursing the sick, and sanitary inspection of quarters, requiring them, as it does, to visit the homes of the Indians, is such that these women have been important in our work of promoting civilization among the adult Indians. A field supervisor has immediate supervision of this work and her whole time is devoted to this branch of the health-service.

These matrons are in the vast majority of cases inadequately quartered, are insufficiently furnished with needed supplies and equipment, and frequently do not have necessary means of transportation. The work required of them is arduous, the isolation extreme, and in order to keep the work up to the prescribed standard these employees should be properly housed, supplied with necessary conveyances for their exclusive use, and furnished with sufficient supplies and equipment to instruct the Indian women in the rudiments of home making.

The \$60,000 requested will be a specific appropriation and enable the office to better handle this important work.

The forester, assistant forester, one forest examiner, and one lumberman have general duties of administration and inspection. The district forester and the other two forest examiners are assigned to districts in the Southwest, Northwest, and Lake States, respectively, and their duties are supervisory, going from reservation to reservation inspecting the conduct of timber matters and assisting the superintendents in such matters. They report directly to the office.

The other two lumbermen and the cruiser are assigned for longer or shorter periods to reservations to estimate timber, take charge of timber operations, protection, and the construction of permanent improvements. The forest assistants and forest rangers are assigned to specific reservations to take full charge, under the superintendent, of the utilization and protection of the timber thereon for the best interests of the Indians, and to direct the work of the forest guards and other forestry employees. All of these positions are under civil service.

The forest guards are appointed usually for only a few months each year to act as fire patrol, to look after timber matters, and to construct improvements for the better protection and utilization of the forests. Forest guards are not under civil service, and Indians are appointed as far as practicable.

The timber holdings of the Indians on the various reservations have a value of about \$90,000,000. Large quantities of timber are being cut under existing contracts on the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, Red Lake, and Fond du Lac Reservations. Limited operations are being carried on on the Lac Courte Oreille, White Earth, Jicarilla, Flathead, and Klamath Reservations. A large sale has been made upon the Jacarilla Reservation, but operations have not yet started there on this sale. A 300,000,000-foot sale of timber was awarded to a certain company on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation last year, but the company failed to execute its contract and bond and forfeited its deposit of \$5,000. It is probable that a large body of timber will be advertised for sale on the Klamath Indian Reservation, and also on the Nez Perce Reservation. It may also be possible to sell certain timber on the Quinalt and Yakima Reservations this year.

On about 20 reservations there are agency sawmills. These mills are the means of assisting the Indians in improving housing conditions, and in general advancement. It is necessary that an efficient man be in charge of the forestry work upon such reservations in order to insure the successful operation of these mills.

No serious damage was done by forest fires during the past fiscal year; 1910, however, was a disastrous fire year, and a total area of 671,461 acres were burned over during that year. It is of the greatest importance that every precaution be taken to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster.

It is estimated that \$215,394 should be expended on the various reservations in the construction of roads, trails, fire lines, telephone lines, fences, lookout stations, cabins, stables, and corrals in order to properly protect the forests on these reservations from fire and to handle the timber resources in a satisfactory manner. On many of the reservations money for the construction of such permanent improvements can be provided, either at present or in the near future, from Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, which money will be obtained by the sale of timber on certain reservations. On other reservations, however, even where the timber interests of the Indians is very large, the timber can not be sold for many years to come, owing to its inaccessibility, and on such reservations it is important that money be available at once to construct such permanent improvements as are needed for the better protection and utilization of the forests. It is estimated that there is an urgent need for \$51,070 for such purposes. The reservations on which the money is needed and the character of improvements, together with their estimated cost, is shown in one of the following tables.

Number, capacity, and value of agency sawmills.

State and reservation.	Number.	Estimated value.	Approximate daily capacity in feet.
Arizona:			
Fort Apache.....	2	\$21,000	{ 3,000
Navajo.....	1	2,000	Unknown.
San Carlos.....	1	3,000	3,000
California:			
Hoopa Valley.....	1	3,000	Unknown.
Round Valley.....	1	2,000	Unknown.
Idaho:			
Fort Lapwai.....	1	1,000	3,000
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake.....	1	3,000	8,000
Red Lake.....	1	1,700	8,000
White Earth.....	1	3,000	8,000
Montana:			
Flathead.....	2	10,000	{ 10,000
Fort Belknap.....	2	4,000	10,000
Fort Peck.....	1	380	8,000
Tongue River.....	2	3,000	7,000
New Mexico:			
Jicarilla.....	1	2,500	8,000
Mescalero.....	1	2,000	Unknown.
San Juan.....	1	2,500	Unknown.
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold.....	1	500	Unknown.

Number, capacity, and value of agency sawmills—Continued.

State and reservation	Number.	Estimated value.	Approximate daily capacity in feet.
Oregon:			
Klamath.....	2	\$7,000	{ 15,000
Warm Springs.....	1	3,000	{ 19,000
South Dakota:			
Lower Brule.....	1	3,000	Unknown.
Pine Ridge.....	1	1,000	Unknown.
Utah:			
Uintah and Ouray.....	1	5,000	7,000
Washington:			
Colville.....	1	2,500	5,000
Spokane.....	2	2,500	5,000
Tulalip.....	1	3,000	8,000
Wisconsin:			
Keshena.....	3	221,000	{ 12,000
			{ 3,000
			{ 200,000
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	2	1,600	5,000

The next item is:

For the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$285,000.

And the following justification has been furnished by the department:

[Memorandum.—Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies. Amount asked for, \$325,000.]

For the fiscal year 1911, \$285,000 was appropriated, which amount was exceeded by \$22,924.

For the fiscal year 1912, \$285,000 was appropriated, which amount had been exceeded November 1, 1912, by \$90,000; the deficiency will probably reach \$100,000 before the indebtedness (freight transportation claims) chargeable against this fund are paid.

There is attached a statement showing the volume of business done at the five United States Indian warehouses during the fiscal year 1912, which statement shows the cost of maintenance of these warehouses to have been \$55,751.67.

The use of this fund has been greatly extended because of the methods now employed in the purchase of supplies. The cost of transporting goods from factories or points of origin to points of consumption is in many instances greater than the initial cost of such goods. This expense of transportation is given careful consideration before making any purchase of supplies for which bids have been received offering delivery at two or more points. The lowest combination of initial cost, quality considered, plus freight to destination, is placed in competition with local prices which may have been received at the school or agency. In this way the dealers in the various warehouse cities, as well as the local dealers in the vicinity of the schools or agencies, are brought into direct competition. This plan is followed in connection with the purchase of all supplies except where exigencies exist or where the nature of the supplies to be purchased is such that they can be procured more advantageously in the vicinity of the school or agency.

There would not be so great an advantage in the use of this fund and a smaller appropriation would suffice were it not for the fact that the Government is entitled to lower freight rates than can be obtained by private shippers, because of deductions which apply on Government shipments over land-grant roads. These special freight rates constitute a valuable governmental asset, of which advantage is taken wherever possible.

The policy of the Indian Bureau is to ship supplies on Government bills of lading only where they can not be procured at point of consumption or where the saving to the appropriation from which the purchase is made is greater than the cost of transportation.

A few concrete examples are given to show how savings are effected by shipping supplies on Government bills of lading.

Twenty thousand pounds of flour purchased for Canton Insane Asylum, together with a number of similar shipments at Lind, Wash.

Price of flour at Lind.....	\$443. 80
Freight at tariff rate, Lind to Canton.....	131. 20
Lind contractor's price if Government had accepted flour at Canton.....	575. 00
Net land grant off foregoing tariff rates.....	59. 88
Actual cost to Government at Canton, S. Dak.....	515. 12
Lowest bidder (local) at Canton.....	580. 00

One thousand tons of soft coal purchased for Flandreau School, together with coal for other schools and agencies for delivery at Duluth, Minn.

Price of coal at Duluth, \$3.35 per ton.....	\$3, 350
Freight at tariff rate, Duluth to Flandreau, S. Dak.....	2, 250
Duluth contractor's price, plus freight at tariff rates to Flandreau.....	5, 600
Net land grant deducted from above tariff rates.....	1, 646
Actual cost to Government delivered at Flandreau.....	3, 954
Lowest bidder (local) at Flandreau.....	5, 650

In both the above instances the Government saved the amount of land grant shown.

One hundred thirty-nine thousand pounds of oats for San Juan school and agency, together with oats for other schools and agencies, delivered at Omaha, Nebr.

Price at Omaha, at \$1.18 per hundred weight.....	\$1, 640. 20
Freight at tariff rates, Omaha to Farmington, N. Mex.....	1, 112. 00
Omaha contractor's price, plus freight at tariff rates to Farmington.....	2, 752. 20
Net land grant deducted from above tariff rates.....	116. 76
Actual cost to Government delivered at Farmington.....	2, 635. 44
Lowest bidder (local) at Farmington.....	2, 696. 60
Net saving to Government by shipping on Government bills of lading.....	61. 16

As many of the Indian schools and agencies are located at points distant from commercial centers, and because of lack of adequate railway and other transportation facilities, it frequently happens that either no bids are received for furnishing materials and supplies to such schools as a result of general advertising, or that the proposals received are in excess of prices at which similar articles can be purchased in the vicinity of the school or agency from local dealers who decline to enter into formal contracts to furnish the supplies at intervals throughout the fiscal year, but who are willing to furnish them as required at current market rates without the formality of a contract. It is also true that many small building projects can be erected more economically in the open market by the superintendent if he is authorized to purchase the materials and employ the necessary labor than if they are erected in the usual way under contracts obtained by advertising in trade journals. A case illustrating the above follows:

Bids were advertised in May, 1911, for two frame quarters and one frame barn to be erected at Coeur d'Alene, and but one bid (\$11,000) was received. This was considered excessive and was rejected, and the project was placed before local bidders for informal proposals. A bid of \$6,410 was submitted by James McCabe in February, 1912, which was accepted.

Attention is also invited to subsistence supplies of a perishable nature, such as butter, eggs, fresh meats, vegetable, etc., required for use at the various Indian schools. Because of their perishable nature and the difficulties of transportation it often happens that quotations on these items can not be procured through the warehouses and that local dealers refuse to submit bids on a supply sufficient to last throughout the entire year because the prices of such commodities fluctuate greatly, and their delivery in good order can not always be made. For these reasons it has been necessary for the superintendents to procure short-time quotations on such articles for immediate delivery in small quantities from time to time in order that the purchases could be consummated. The provision relating to open-market purchases in the proposed bill will obviate the necessity of attempting to make contracts for small quantities of materials and supplies where conditions are such that formal contracts can not be made, or where it is more advantageous to the service to purchase the materials or supplies in the open market. It will also relieve employees in the field and in this office of an immense amount of clerical labor.

The next item is:

For telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, \$9,000.

And the following justification has been furnished by the department:

Last year the amount asked for and allowed was \$9,000, and the year previous it was \$14,000. The request for a decreased amount last year was based on a change in the wording of the item whereby it was made to cover only telegrams sent and received by the Indian Office. The experience of this year has proved that the reduction was too great and that the sum of \$10,000 is necessary.

The next item is:

For witness fees and other legal expenses incurred in suits instituted in behalf of or against Indians involving the title to lands allotted to them, or the right of possession of personal property held by them, and in hearings set by United States local land officers to determine the rights of Indians to public lands, \$2,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of attorney fees.

And the following justification has been furnished by the department:

This appropriation is needed in connection with the contests against Indian allotments of the public domain where it becomes necessary, in order to protect the interests of the Indians, to send a representative of the office to the place of hearing, and in the payment of witness fees incident to such proceedings.

It is also further necessary, very frequently, to call on the Department of Justice to represent the Indians in suits, and in some cases expenses are incurred for which the Department of Justice has no funds available. Money should be appropriated to meet the necessary expenses incident to protecting the rights of the Indians.

The next item is:

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$4,000, including not to exceed \$300 for office rent.

And the following justification has been furnished:

The Board of Indian Commissioners was established and its duties prescribed by Congress (secs. 2039-2042, R. S.), and it is necessary that funds be placed at its disposal for necessary traveling expenses, office rent, salary of its secretary, and other expenses incident to the conduct of its work.

The next item is:

For payment of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$50 per month each, and privates at not to exceed \$30 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, and for the purchase of equipments and rations for policemen at nonraton agencies, \$200,000.

And the following justification has been submitted:

There are over 600 Indians employed as policemen. These men are indispensable in preserving order on the reservations. Although the maximum salary has been placed at \$50 per month for chiefs and \$30 per month for privates, the great majority of privates receive only \$20 per month, while the salary of chiefs run from \$25 to \$35 per month, except in a few instances. They are worth more, but the necessity for their services at the several reservations precludes reducing the force so as to provide funds for increasing their salaries. They are engaged in preventing practically every form of lawlessness known to the ordinary municipal police.

The next item is:

For compensation of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, \$8,000.

And the following justification has been submitted:

This is the same amount allowed for the current year and is \$2,000 less than previous years. These judges preside over the courts of Indian offenses and settle many minor matters which arise on the reservations with greater satisfaction to the Indians, because one of their number, than it would be possible for the superintendents to do. Furthermore, it results in a great saving of the superintendent's time and affords a practical experience in the ways of civilization fully as valuable to the adults as the schools are to the children. The decrease in this appropriation has made it necessary to decrease the force and rendered the office unable to establish additional positions where they are urgently needed.

The next item is:

For pay of special agents at \$2,000 per annum; for traveling and incidental expenses of such special agents, including sleeping-car fare, and a per diem of \$3 in lieu of subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field or ordered to the seat of Government; for transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Office of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for pay of employees not otherwise provided for; and for other necessary expenses of the Indian service for which no other appropriation is available, \$80,960.

The following justification has been submitted:

This is the same amount as last year. As the reading of the item indicates, it is used for various necessary expenses of the service which are not otherwise provided for. This fund is indispensable to the efficient administration of the service and permits of a smaller appropriation than would be practicable if the several matters were specifically provided for.

The next item is:

For the purpose of conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, pursuant to the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, pages eight hundred and fifty-five to eight hundred and sixty-six), and the regulations thereunder prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$25,000.

And the following justification has been submitted:

The appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of conducting hearings and taking evidence to determine the heirs of deceased Indian allottees, in accordance with the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), is very much needed in order to enable the department to carry out the provisions of section 1 of said act.

The regular administrative work of the various Indian agencies taxes the efforts of those officials to the limit. There have been about 200,000 allotments to Indians on 52 reservations, of which number it is believed that about 40,000 allottees have died leaving undetermined heirs. In order to clear up the tangled condition of the estates of deceased Indians so that the inherited lands may be disposed of to white settlers, and so that the money may be available to provide the Indian heirs with funds with which to begin the farming of their own allotments and the building of sanitary homes, it is desirable that this item should be retained in the bill. This is a very important item in connection with Indian administration, and it can not be too urgently recommended for the favorable consideration of the Congress.

The next item is:

That superintendents and acting superintendents in charge of Indian reservations, schools, irrigation and allotment projects are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the oath of office required of employees placed under their jurisdiction.

And the following is the justification submitted:

The law requires that employees shall take a prescribed oath of office before entering on duty, and if superintendents and acting superintendents are empowered to administer these oaths the cost of notary services in such cases may be curtailed.

The next item is:

To reimburse Clara D. True for traveling expenses incurred by her under instructions from an official of the Indian service in the closing of her accounts as a former superintendent in the Indian service, \$50.15.

The following justification has been submitted:

Chief Supervisor E. P. Holcombe was ordered to go from Denver, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. Mex., for the purpose of having Miss Clara D. True, former superintendent of the Malki Reservation, Cal., adjust her accounts. It would have been necessary for Mr. Holcombe to have taken with him a financial clerk to assist in the work. Conditions, however, were such that the chief supervisor could not leave his office, and accordingly he wired Miss True to come to Denver, believing that he had authority so to do—especially as he believed thereby he would save the expense of the financial clerk and also his own time and the clerk's time. The amount asked for constitutes Miss True's actual expenses while en route from San Ildefonso, N. Mex., to Denver, Colo., and return.

The next item and justification are as follows:

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Sec. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, \$330,000.

There are over 20 superintendencies in these two States, with a total population of over 56,000 Indians to be supported from this fund. These Indians are engaged largely in stock raising, and to assist them in this industry over \$40,000 has been expended for the purchase of stock which has been issued to some of the Indians in order to assist in placing them on a self-sustaining basis. It will be necessary to continue to furnish other Indians with stock, and as those who are trying to farm do so with the crudest kind of farming implements they should be furnished with modern implements and tools.

Part of the increase in the estimate is for the purpose of providing additional farming implements for these Indians in order to assist them in becoming self-sustaining, as they have no trust funds of their own. There is also need of a hospital for the Pima Indians, estimated to cost about \$20,000. This increased appropriation is needed for the general support and education of the Pima Indians.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Fort Mojave, and for pay of superintendent, \$35,100; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,300; in all, \$38,400.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$98, 567
Number of buildings.....	29
Number of employees.....	18
Total salaries.....	\$13, 990
Average attendance of pupils.....	179
Enrollment.....	184
Capacity.....	200
Cost per capita.....	\$161
Area of school farm.....	40 acres
Value of products of school.....	\$2, 026

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914.

Support.....	\$35, 400
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 500
Total.....	38, 900

FORT MOJAVE INDIAN SCHOOL, 1914.

Amount requested in proposed bill, \$38,900.

This is \$500 increase over the amount appropriated last year. This increase is necessary to provide for some slight increases in salaries which are now low, and to provide for extensive repairs which are very much needed. Some of the old buildings which were turned over by the War Department when the plant became an Indian school are now in a deteriorated condition. Three thousand three hundred dollars appropriated for this purpose last year was found to be insufficient.

The per capita cost of this school is \$161. This is based on the average attendance of pupils, and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in figuring the per capita cost at nonreservation schools last year.

The cost of the transportation of pupils and of supplies and of construction and repairs has not been included in determining the cost of maintaining the school plant, either in computing the per capita cost at this school or in the case of other schools specifically appropriated for, reports of which will be found in other places. Transportation of pupils and transportation of supplies are provided for out of special appropriations, and constitute a nominal amount in the total sum required for maintaining the school. New construction and repairs and improvements are ordinarily specifically provided for in the bill appropriating money and the amount thus used becomes a part of the plant, and of course should not be figured in computing the annual cost of maintenance.

The item of \$13,990, set out in the statistical statement immediately preceding this, represents the amount hypothecated for salaries at the beginning of the year.

The item of \$13,117.27, appearing under "Analysis of expenditures," represents the actual amount spent for salaries. The difference is due to savings having been reported by the superintendent because of vacancies in the different positions for a portion of the time.

This school is centrally located as regards Indian population, is doing efficient work, and should be continued for a number of years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of seven hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$119,400; for general repairs and improvements, including two steel water tanks, \$12,000; in all, \$131,400: *Provided*, That \$500 of this appropriation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used in making survey and an estimate of the cost of connecting the sewer system of the Phoenix Indian School with the sewer system of the city of Phoenix, Arizona, and submit a report thereon to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$383, 849
Number of buildings.....	66
Number of employees.....	72
Total salaries.....	\$50, 000
Average attendance of pupils.....	711
Enrollment.....	808
Capacity.....	700
Cost per capita.....	\$153
Area of school farm..... acres..	240
Value of products of school.....	\$9, 848

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$124, 460
Repairs and improvements.....	13, 000
Buildings.....	10, 000

Total..... 147, 460

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:

Buildings.....	20, 500
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Total..... 167, 960

Indian school, Phoenix, Ariz., amount requested in proposed bill:

Support, education of 700 pupils, pay of superintendent, and repairs and improvements.....	\$138, 000
Industrial buildings for girls.....	15, 000
Two steel water tanks.....	5, 000

Total..... 158, 000

The industrial buildings which it is proposed to construct are necessary in order to relieve the present girls' building of its overcrowded condition; also in order to permit the better separation of the large and small girls. In addition to this, it will enable the superintendent to provide for efficient training in household arts for the larger girls.

The steel water tanks are necessary to replace the wooden tanks, which in that dry climate warp and waste great quantities of water, necessitating constant repairs being made on them.

The repairs and improvements funds are included in the \$138,000 item. Last year there were \$9,000 appropriated for repairs and improvements, and an equal sum will be necessary for next year. This will leave a slight increase in the support appropriation over that of last year, which will provide for some increases in salaries and better equipment of the school for the industrial instruction of the older boys and girls.

The per capita cost is \$153. This is based on the average attendance of pupils, and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in figuring the per capita cost last year. The cost of transportation of pupils and of supplies and of construction and repairs has not been included in determining the cost of maintaining the school.

The item of \$50,000 in the statement immediately preceding this represents the amount hypothecated for salaries at the beginning of the year. The item of \$47,589.32 appearing under "Analysis of expenditures" represents the actual amount spent for salaries. The difference is due to savings having been reported by the superintendent because of vacancies in the different positions for a portion of the time.

The school is splendidly equipped, is doing efficient service, is located near those sections of the country where Indians live, and is easily filled to its capacity.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of one hundred pupils at the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; in all, \$21,200.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$110,000
Number of buildings.....	17
Number of employees.....	11
Total salaries.....	\$8,080
Average attendance of pupils.....	68
Enrollment.....	74
Capacity.....	100
Cost per capita.....	\$247
Area of school farm.....	800 acres
Value of products of school.....	\$735

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$20,040
Repairs and improvements.....	3,000
Total.....	23,040
Indian School, Truxton Canon, Ariz.: Amount requested in proposed bill...	23,100

Of this amount the superintendent estimates that \$3,000 are necessary for repairs and improvements, the balance to be used for the support and education of 100 pupils and the pay of the superintendent.

The per capita cost of this school is \$247. This is high because of the peculiar conditions existing at this school. With a capacity of 100 pupils the average attendance has only been 68, due to the fact that there are no other eligible Indian children on the reservation. While there are over 100 children of school age among the Walapai Indians, a large number are ineligible because of ill health, mental weakness, or physical deformities. Practically every eligible pupil has been enrolled. The superintendent has been instructed to enroll pupils from other nearby reservations if the school facilities there are inadequate, or children whose parents do not live on any reservation. The superintendent is of the opinion that he can very materially increase his enrollment and in this way the per capita cost will be reduced. The parents of these pupils can not well be induced to send their children away to a non-reservation school.

The plant is new and in excellent condition; the Indians of this reservation are very poor and in need of constant aid, and the school should be continued for many years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For maintenance, care, and protection of machinery and irrigation wells already completed, in connection with the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, in the Gila River Indian Reservation, \$5,000.

Irrigation Pima Indian lands, Arizona: For maintenance, including purchase of electricity for irrigation wells already completed, and the completion of the lateral irrigating ditches thereunder in connection with the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, in the Gila River Indian Reservation..... \$15,000

This sum is the same as that provided for the fiscal year 1913. The Reclamation Service, which has done all the work on this project, estimates that \$33,000 in addition to the 1913 appropriation would be required to complete the lateral system and cover the cost of operation and maintenance of the system at its full capacity. That

service is now undertaking the construction of laterals. As it is not probable the plants will be required to run at their full capacity, it is believed that \$15,000 will build laterals necessary to meet the demands of the Indians and cover cost of maintenance and operation of such part of the project as will be necessary.

The estimates for lateral system include the construction of about 32 miles small laterals, \$10,000, exclusive of clearing and grubbing, and four feeder ditches, about 10 miles, excavation, \$5,000. Maintenance will include cost of electricity and salaries of engineers and attendants. In addition to the above about \$15,000 will be required for a drainage ditch.

This project was completed as far as it was advisable. Serious opposition to using any water from the well arose among the Indians and work was stopped temporarily. The superintendent of the Pima School reports that the Indians will use water next year if the laterals are completed.

Appropriations for this project amount to \$500,000, practically all of which had been expended to June 30, 1912. The limit of construction cost was fixed by Congress at \$640,000, which, of course, did not include maintenance and operation of the completed system.

Number of Indians.....	4, 246
Land now irrigated on reservation..... acres..	12, 000
Land to be supplied with pumped water..... do....	12, 000
Additional to be supplied with flood irrigation for grain, etc..... do....	8, 000
Cost per acre.....	\$50. 25
Estimated cost, including laterals.....	\$602, 972. 50
Value per acre when irrigated.....	\$150-\$200

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for maintenance, including purchase of electricity for irrigation wells already completed, and the completion of the lateral irrigating ditches thereunder in connection with the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sacaton, in the Gila River Indian Reservation. I notice you have stricken all of that paragraph except about five lines, but have left the full \$15,000 available.

Mr. MERITT. That is a provision of law which is continuing legislation, so it was not necessary to have it put back in the bill this year, and we are asking for the same amount which we had last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe there was a commission sent out recently for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the San Carlos Dam should be built across the Gila River or not.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir; a board of Army engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no report made by those engineers?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be good legislation for us to carry on this appropriation pending that report?

Mr. MERITT. Under this item, Mr. Chairman, it is not intended to do new construction work except to build a few additional ditches. It will practically require this appropriation to maintain the wells already constructed. We have spent \$500,000 attempting to develop a water supply for the Pima Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Indians are using that water, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. I am sorry to say very few Indians are using the water.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any at all?

Mr. MERITT. They have heretofore protested very earnestly against the use of the water.

Mr. ABBOTT. My understanding is, Mr. Chairman, that since the Government is paying for this electricity that the Indians are using the water, and that there is no opposition to it. I was speaking to Mr. Newell, of the Reclamation Service, just a day or two ago about

that. He has recently been in that country, and that is the information he has.

The CHAIRMAN. I happen to have been there about six weeks ago, and I could not discover with a microscope that there were any Indians using the water on that exact ground.

Mr. REID. From the wells?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. REID. They have been averse to that right along, but recently it is reported they are gradually agreeing to use the wells, providing they can also have the use of some of the flood water from the river to wash out, as they say, the salt deposited by the well water. They are gradually coming to that idea. I think it is a fact that heretofore for various reasons they have not used the water. I have not been able to get out there, but our reports are they are agreeing to do that, provided they can have the use of some of the flood waters to remove the salt they expect to find in the well water.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be well to have the Indians on the ground first asking for the water before we appropriate more money for them? I do not know of any way to make an Indian use water when he don't want to, and they say they will not do it.

Mr. ABBOTT. There is not the slightest doubt, Mr. Chairman, that these Indians will use this water when it is paid for. For the most part those Indians are inclined to be industrious, and unless they think they have some reason for not taking water under the conditions that exist there I feel very sure from what I know generally of the Indians and of the conditions that they will make use of all the water we buy for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been on the ground there?

Mr. ABBOTT. I have, yes; but it has been several years ago. At the time I was there they had only completed one or two of the wells and they were not ready to put the water on, but I went over the school farm at Sacaton, where they were using pump water.

The CHAIRMAN. But that is on the opposite side of the river?

Mr. ABBOTT. There are some on the other side, too.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some Indians there, but they are trying to use water from the river by a gravity system. Unless the Indians upon the ground there are going to use the water I do not see the necessity for this appropriation.

Mr. ABBOTT. I would not hesitate a moment to take a contract to make a beneficial use of that water.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have an unexpended balance here of \$29,496 for this same purpose, and you are only asking for \$15,000, and your unexpended balance the year before that was \$2,490,000.

Mr. CONNOR. That 1912 balance as I understand it is largely taken up with claims from the Reclamation Service in process of settlement. Those claims come over to the Indian Office from one to three months after the work has been done, and they are approved and forwarded to the auditor and settled by Treasury warrant, and it is a frequent occurrence they do not get in within three or four months of the end of the work and of work done during the previous fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you explain the fact that the appropriation last year was only \$15,000, and you had an unexpended balance of \$29,496?

Mr. CONNOR. I am not fresh as to the figures, but as I understand most of that \$29,000 was used by the Reclamation Service up to June 30, 1912, of this year, and for 1913 we have asked for \$15,000 to operate the pumps and extend them by a lateral system so that the Indians might be induced to go on the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Can we get a report from the Reclamation Service explaining the money you have expended in that way? Where can we get any data on that?

Mr. ABBOTT. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, in going into detail on these items, where we have had the Reclamation Service do this work, it might be a good idea to have Mr. Newell or some one from his office here.

Mr. FERRIS. Who is here who has had anything to do with the Pima Reservation and the expenditure of that \$15,000? Is there anybody around this table who has had anything to do with that? We appropriated last year \$15,000. Who spent that money?

Mr. CONNOR. That money was spent on claims submitted to the Indian Office from the Reclamation Service for electric current furnished to those wells and for repairs to machinery and such canals and ditches as they may have dug.

Mr. FERRIS. Claims from the Reclamation Service?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. Are the Indian Office and the Reclamation Service both operating on the Pima Indian Reservation?

Mr. CONNOR. The Indian Office has one employee, a supervisor of ditches, who looks after the old ditches not under this pumping project.

Mr. FERRIS. How much money did your department spend and how much did Newell's department spend?

Mr. CONNOR. We did not spend any of it except as we paid them for what they did.

Mr. FERRIS. What did Newell do there for the Pima Indians last year? What has he done toward the improvement of the Pima Indians and that irrigation plant during the last fiscal year?

Mr. CONNOR. As I understand, they closed down their work there and moved away.

Mr. FERRIS. And nothing was done with reference to that irrigation plant this year?

Mr. CONNOR. So far as I know, they have nobody there working except an engineer and assistant looking after the machinery.

Mr. FERRIS. They did not irrigate an acre of land there last year, did they?

Mr. CONNOR. I could not say as to that. We have reports that they did irrigate some land there.

Mr. FERRIS. Well, what are the facts? Did they or did they not irrigate any land on that reservation last year?

Mr. CONNOR. The chairman was there, and he said he did not see any.

The CHAIRMAN. There were possibly one or two hundred acres irrigated at the Indian school, and that was all.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think that amounted to about 700 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. But not all of it under cultivation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Most of it, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. These eight wells are on the opposite side of the river, and have nothing to do with the well at the reservation, because it is a different and independent system. This well supplies water for the school and for the land around the school, and the other is several miles away.

Mr. CONNOR. With the exception, as I understand it, that they have now extended their transmission line over to the school and are running that pump with the electric power furnished from the Salt River project.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes from the Roosevelt Dam?

Mr. CONNOR. That is where the power comes from for those wells

The CHAIRMAN. But that is not charged up to the Indians?

Mr. CONNOR. The use of that power?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CONNOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What benefit does the Indian get from that?

Mr. CONNOR. As I understand it, we are at no expense when these pumps are not operating, except depreciation of equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why do you want this \$15,000?

Mr. REID. Is not the Indian service paying its pro rata on certain shares in that power?

Mr. CONNOR. Not yet.

Mr. REID. Are they not assessed so many shares, at \$2.40 a share?

Mr. CONNOR. That is a different project. That is for land in the Salt River project—3,900 acres of land allotted to the Salt River Indians. These are Pima Indians, over in the vicinity of Sacaton. We have a different contract there, covering the delivery of 10,000 electric horsepower at the reservation line; but we have not commenced to pay yet. The cost of the Salt River power development will have to be borne by these 10,000 acres of land, and that will come after awhile.

Mr. FERRIS. Last year we provided for an investigation by a board of Army engineers as to whether or not it was feasible to have these Indians accept this water at all or not. Does anybody around this table know what those engineers did about that?

Mr. CONNOR. There has been a general Army order issued appointing three men to act as the board, and the board is now in the field.

Mr. FERRIS. But they have made no report?

Mr. CONNOR. No, sir.

Mr. MERITT. I might add that they are not to investigate the feasibility of these wells, but the feasibility of constructing a dam within the San Carlos Reservation on the Gila River.

Mr. FERRIS. Will not that necessarily involve an investigation of these wells? In other words, if these wells are a feasible project and it is good water and they can raise crops from it, will not that have a bearing on the necessity of constructing another dam across the Gila River?

Mr. MERITT. That might have a bearing on the question, but their duty under the law is to make an examination of the feasibility of the Box Canyon project.

Mr. FERRIS. As a matter of fact, until these Army engineers report, and until we know whether we are going to be able to force these Indians to take this water, is not about all you need, in fact,

enough money to pay some man to keep that machinery from depreciating until we settle what course we are going to pursue?

Mr. CONNOR. Of course, if no use is made of the plant, that will be all right.

Mr. FERRIS. There is no occasion of any use being made of it, is there? You did not irrigate an acre on that project last year?

Mr. CONNOR. That is what the chairman has said.

Mr. FERRIS. Or the year before, and you will not irrigate any this year, because the Indians are not receiving it. Why should not this appropriation be cut to a decent salary for one man to stay there and keep the machinery painted and greased and keep it from depreciating? What is your answer to that?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Ferris, I think your question is answered in the explanation that comes to our office from the Reclamation Service as to what they propose to do with this \$15,000:

As it is not probable the plants will be required to run at their full capacity, it is believed that \$15,000 will build laterals necessary to meet the demands of the Indians and cover cost of maintenance and operation—

Mr. FERRIS (interposing). Let me interrupt you right there. Until a definite policy is worked out as to whether these Pima Indians are to have irrigation from these wells or from the Gila River, why should we expend any money at all in building more laterals?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Ferris, the laterals, as I understand it, would have to be used just the same, and the same laterals would be used whether the water comes from the river or whether it comes from the well. Under the project as planned the water from the wells is thrown into the same laterals that are connected with the river, so that if in the course of the next few years we should have a dam we would use these same laterals and it would not be a waste of money.

Mr. FERRIS. Would it be the part of wisdom to build laterals a number of years before your water supply is provided for? Might they not fill up and wash away?

Mr. ABBOTT. No. If we had no water there, of course it would not be practicable.

Mr. FERRIS. You will have no water until you get the Gila River Dam, will you?

Mr. ABBOTT. We have the wells there.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; but it is a much-mooted question whether they will ever be serviceable to the Indians or not.

Mr. ABBOTT. I do not think so.

Mr. FERRIS. The Indians have never accepted them, have they?

Mr. CONNOR. Mr. Ferris, might I state here in reference to this statement in this justification that the Reclamation Service is now undertaking the construction of laterals. In the Indian Office a short time ago we received a letter from Supt. Thackery in charge of the Pima School, requesting information as to whether he should build those laterals or whether they would be built by the Reclamation Service, stating it was urgently necessary that something be done this fall or this winter, as the Indians were willing to go up there and farm the land. I can bring you up that letter.

Mr. FERRIS. Have you taken any poll or gotten any concensus of opinion or arrived at any conclusion as to whether the Indians will do that or not?

Mr. CONNOR. Only the superintendent's statement that he believes they will.

Mr. BURKE. We had them here at the last session, as you perhaps know, hovering around the Capitol, saying they would not accept them, and I wondered if there had been any change of sentiment.

Mr. MERITT. The conditions there have been materially improved, Mr. Ferris, since the provision in the appropriation bill which relieves that land of the reimbursable features of over \$500,000 in constructing these wells. Under the law now, as long as that land is held by the Indians or their heirs, they are not required to reimburse the Government, and they feel very much more friendly toward the Government now than they did before the enactment of that legislation. And other thing; in preparing the estimates this year we cut the estimates of the Reclamation Service from \$35,000 to \$15,000, the same as we had last year, which we thought would be necessary to maintain those wells. Inasmuch as the Government had expended over \$500,000 there, we thought we ought to have a small appropriation to maintain the wells on the present system until the report of the board of Army engineers was received, and then after that report is received Congress could determine whether it would authorize the construction of a dam on the Gila River at the Box Canyon.

Mr. BURKE. Then the situation is this, that the provision which went into the Indian appropriation bill with reference to the reimbursable features changed the sentiment of the Indians with reference to wells largely, so that they do not feel so hostile toward it.

Mr. MERITT. I do not know that it changed the sentiment of the Indians toward the wells, but the sentiment of the Indians toward the Government. They resented that \$500,000 should be expended for wells which they did not want at that time and then be compelled to pay for those wells out of their lands, when they claimed a free water right from the Gila River. They feel very much more friendly now toward the Government since this legislation was enacted in the last Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. FERRIS. That probably amounts to the same thing. Has anybody in the Indian Office, other than the letter referred to from Mr. Thackery, taken an expression from them to know whether or not at the approaching season they are going to use water from those wells or not?

Mr. MERITT. I do not think that information is in the office.

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Ferris, I do not believe that we could get that absolute information, but I am absolutely sure in my own mind, from what I know of the whole situation, that we will have less difficulty comparatively to induce those Indians to use such water as they can get from 10 wells than we have in nine-tenths of our irrigated reservations in the country—to induce the Indians to use the water.

Mr. FERRIS. Their representatives called on you last year. You know how they felt last year.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; there were a great many questions, of course, that were in the minds of those Indians at that time—a great deal of confusion.

Mr. FERRIS. One word right here. We appropriated \$15,000 last year, and some of that was taken up by Mr. Newell's department?

Mr. CONNOR. No; I do not say that.

Mr. FERRIS. That money has not been expended yet, has it?

Mr. CONNOR. I do not think it has.

Mr. FERRIS. Your justification shows the \$29,000 on hand now. Some of that, you say, may be absorbed by claims?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. You do not know how much?

Mr. CONNOR. No, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. Why should not some of that \$29,000 be used for the maintaining of these laterals and keeping this machinery from going to rack until we can tell what course we can pursue down there?

Mr. MERITT. We can get for the committee an exact statement of the outstanding claims, and a statement of accounts at this time, and the committee could determine whether there were sufficient funds on hand to maintain these wells.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you furnish that information now?

Mr. MERITT. We can get it for you.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think we can get that by calling up the Reclamation Service, and if we are going to discuss these items, it might save us time to suggest that Mr. Newell come over with his data.

The CHAIRMAN. He was here before. We had full hearings on all these questions and we had full reports from the office also. Do you gentlemen know whether the Graham committee has reported on this San Carlos matter?

Mr. MERITT. The report has not been printed. The hearings of last year were printed. We have copies of them.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it would be well for us to have a report from that committee.

Mr. REED. May I say a word here?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. REED. The Army engineers were to convene there on the 10th of November, and they did. They have taken steps to make their investigations, and more thoroughly perhaps than was contemplated in the first part. They have employed outside engineers, I understand, to go in there and carry on a system of borings and silt tests, and other tests that will be necessary, and I really doubt their being able, if they are making the investigation that it is said they are, to report immediately on their findings, but they are in there now.

The CHAIRMAN. Then suppose we go on to the next item. What is the next item of irrigation to which you wish to call the attention of the committee?

Mr. MERITT. The next item is on page 17, lines 21 to 23, inclusive, and reads as follows:

For continuing the development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation for nomadic Papago Indians in Pima County, Arizona, \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 18, lines 10 to 17, inclusive, there is an item for \$50,000 for the same purpose. What connection has that?

Mr. MERITT. That is a separate item, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not those be put together? One is for continuing the development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation for nomadic Papago Indians, and the other seems to be for the same purpose—enlarging the irrigation system.

Mr. MERITT. The first item is for Papago Indians off the reservation, and the other is for the Indians on the Papago Reservation. We

had an appropriation of \$5,000 last year for that work, and we are asking for a continuing of that work and an appropriation of \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I should like to ask whether or not there has been any report from any of the agents you have sent out from the department relative to the best means of furnishing this water to these Indians?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; we have a very complete report from our former acting chief inspector of irrigation, Mr. Granville, who went down and made a careful investigation of conditions. Since then we have had two inspectors go over the ground, and I think that all are in favor of a much larger appropriation than we have asked for for the purpose of reclaiming these lands. I sent to the department yesterday, or rather this morning, a letter asking to have set apart by Executive order some of these lands in accordance with the suggestion which is made to you, Mr. Chairman, so that we are taking up that part of the work along with this request for this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That same reasoning would obtain, and does obtain to a great extent, with the Navajo Indians?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Navajos and Papagos are nomadic and go from place to place.

Mr. ABBOTT. That is certainly sound. There is no use of building ditches at random over the country without knowing definitely that we are going to have some Indians settle on definite tracts of land.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would be a benefit to have a school on the reservation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And put the school at the place where we had determined to allot lands and where we had the irrigation plant?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes. This plan is along the same line exactly as the plan we are trying to develop among the Navajos. The conditions are very similar.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think we had better have these plans and specifications in and reports before we make our estimate of cost, etc.?

Mr. ABBOTT. I can have them for you at any time. They have them all in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are asking for a \$50,000 appropriation here out of hand without any report or anything.

Mr. ABBOTT. We have complete justification for that in the reports. I can have available those reports to you at any time. Mr. Meritt tells me that those reports are already on the way to you.

Mr. MERITT. We are required under the law to make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December regarding this particular item, and a report has been prepared by the Indian Office and has been submitted to the department and probably you will receive it to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. FERRIS. Is there anyone here that has the substance of that report in mind? If so, I wish to ask a few questions on it.

Mr. REED. I think I have a copy of that report.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say the name of the gentleman was that made the report?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Granville was the engineer.

Mr. CONNOR. Mr. Granville's plan contemplated the use of infiltration galleries down there. This new report is made by two superintendents of irrigation, Mr. Oldberg and Mr. Shanks.

Mr. FERRIS. How many Indians does that report show there are of the nomadic Papagos?

Mr. ABBOTT. About 5,000.

Mr. BURKE. Four thousand five hundred.

Mr. FERRIS. This contemplates the creation of an agency down there, does it not?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. It says so in the justification?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Could not those Indians without any land or without any money be attached to some other Indian reservation and be presided over at less expense than to create a new agency there?

Mr. ABBOTT. That is possible, Mr. Ferris. It is a proposition that is worth considering very carefully. There are two sides to that question, and I am not sure that we would be able to say in advance which would be the more practicable. The difficulties of travel there are considerable. They might possibly be connected with the agency that we now have at Tucson if we could find the right sort of a man, a practical irrigation farmer and a broad-gauge man, to take charge of those nomadic Papagos off there 100 miles from the agency.

Mr. FERRIS. How close are they to this agency to which you refer?

Mr. ABBOTT. Some of them are 150 or 200 miles away, I imagine. It is a long way.

Mr. FERRIS. If they are a nomadic tribe, distance does not cut much ice, does it? Could not they be moved and attached there, or confined there, and located there as well as anywhere else?

Mr. ABBOTT. As a matter of fact those people are not nomads by choice, but from necessity, and just the moment when we get to the point where we can supply them with water, where they can live in one definite spot, they will be very glad to live there, just the same as our Navajos live.

Mr. FERRIS. They could be induced to affiliate with another agency and be handled by another agency perhaps about as well as to locate a new agency, could they not?

Mr. ABBOTT. So far as that is concerned, perhaps, yes. Those people are self-supporting. They support themselves under conditions that you and I could not possibly exist under. They are not weaklings in any sense of the word, and the less real supervision we give them the better it will be for them, undoubtedly.

Mr. FERRIS. As I understand it, at this time they have no trust funds, and they have no allotments?

Mr. ABBOTT. None whatever.

Mr. FERRIS. Then whatever the expense ultimately is it will have to come out of the Treasury?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. Therefore we ought to be as economical about the matter as we can, and if they could be attached to another agency we ought to do it.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes. I think there is much to be said in favor of that view, Mr. Ferris. I do not think we ought to build up a more elabo-

rate machinery to take care of the development of water for them than we absolutely have to do.

Mr. FERRIS. Just a moment, before we pass from that item. What would be the most practical agency to which these nomad Papagos could be attached? What agency would be most feasible?

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. MERITT. The next item is on page 18, lines 10 to 18, and reads as follows:

For enlarging the irrigation system for the protection and irrigation of the Indian lands and for development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes on the Papago Indian reservation in Arizona, \$50,000, in accordance with the surveys, plans, and reports with estimated limit of cost of said projects submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and twelve.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 18, beginning on line 18, reading as follows:

For continuing and completing the construction of the Ganado irrigation project on the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona, in accordance with the plans submitted by the chief engineer of the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with section one of the act approved April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, \$25,100.

What justification have you for this item enlarging the irrigation system?

Mr. ABBOTT. That is for the completion of the Ganado project.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, I see, on page 18, at lines 18 to 24, "For continuing and completing the construction of the Ganado irrigation project," etc., that is \$25,000 and \$35,000. You have two items for the Papagos. One back on page 17 and one on page 18. The Papago item on page 18, from lines 10 to 18, we have not considered at all.

Mr. FERRIS. I was speaking about the one on page 17.

Mr. BURKE. The \$5,000 item.

Mr. CONNOR. The \$5,000 was for the purpose of investigating, making the surveys, and preparing the plans, and \$5,000 will be for any work that is undertaken.

Mr. FERRIS. Your justification indicates that you are going to have a new agency there for that reservation?

Mr. CONNOR. No; that is for the Papagos.

Mr. ABBOTT. That I think has been in mind, Mr. Ferris, but that would be paid for out of our support of Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. I will look up that question.

Mr. BURKE. I thought that practically all the questions that were asked had reference to this other item that Mr. Granville and Mr. Shanks and somebody else had made the report on. I thought you were asking about this \$50,000 item.

Mr. MERITT. Those are two separate and distinct items.

Mr. ABBOTT. I do not understand the reason for that, Mr. Meritt.

Mr. MERITT. The reason is that the \$10,000 item refers to Indians that are off the Papagos Reservation. They are nomadic people in Pima County, and the \$50,000 appropriation is for a specific project within the reservation.

Mr. FERRIS. What is the status of that project?

Mr. MERITT. The status of that project is rather indefinite until we get the appropriation. We are submitting a report to Congress on this project.

Mr. FERRIS. My questions were all directed to the nomadic bands. This question here as to the permanent band of Papagos may well go over until we get that report.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me call your attention to the language of this, Mr. Meritt:

For enlarging the irrigation system, for the protection and irrigation of the Indian lands, and for development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes on the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona, \$50,000, in accordance with the survey, plans, and reports with estimated limit of cost to said project submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Back here in lines 21 to 23 on page 17 it says:

For continuing the development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation for nomadic Papago Indians in Pima County, Arizona.

Are these nomadic Papago Indians running over the public domain, or are they on the Papago Reservation?

Mr. MERITT. They are on the public domain.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what right has Congress to appropriate money to furnish water to Indians on the public domain? Why should we not put them on the reservation and furnish money for water there?

Mr. MERITT. The policy of Congress, as announced in the general allotment act, is to encourage Indians to take up allotments on the public domain under what is known as the fourth section. There is not room enough within the Papago Reservation to accommodate all these Indians, and they therefore have taken up what are known as the fourth-section allotments outside of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MERITT. It is to supply these fourth-section allottees and the nomadic Indians who have not yet taken allotments with water.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this language is wrong. This language should state, "On Indian lands allotted to them from the public domain." We should not go and spend money for the Indians on the public domain.

Mr. BURKE. My recollection is that last year it was represented to the committee that there were a number of these Indians who had little herds that were practically self-supporting, but that on account of a lack of water they were handicapped seriously, and we made a small appropriation of \$5,000, which certainly would not do very much in making it possible for them to get water out on the public domain.

Mr. MERITT. That was the idea.

Mr. BURKE. In order that they might live, and that we should not have to support them.

Mr. CONNOR. In order that any possible reservation sites would be withdrawn from entry by anybody else—not even allotted—so that any Indian could say to another, "You can not get any water out of the pond," but was withdrawn from all of the Indians that might get around it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item and justification are as follows:

For the development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation for nomadic Papago Indians in Pima County, Arizona, \$5,000.

Arizona: For continuing the development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes, and for irrigation, for nomadic Papago Indians in Pima County, Ariz.....	\$10,000
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A report submitted in May, 1911, clearly shows the condition of these Indians and he great need of aid to develop their scanty resources.

It is intended that the Indians to be benefited shall perform the necessary labor gratis; but the supervision and the purchase of tools and materials which the Indians are unable to supply shall be paid for by the department.

The judicious expenditure of \$10,000 per annum under a suitable and interested superintendent will, in 10 years, change the face of this great desert country and make the 5,000 nomadic Papagoes practically self-supporting.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For continuing and completing the construction of the Ganado irrigation project on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, in accordance with the plans submitted by the chief engineer of the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with section one of the act approved April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, \$25,100: *Provided*, That the total cost of the project shall not exceed \$60,100.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Navajo and Moqui Reservation: For continuing and completing the construction of the Ganado irrigation project in accordance with the plan submitted by the chief engineer of the Indian service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with section 1 of the act approved April 4, 1910, \$25,100: *Provided*, That the total cost of the project shall not exceed \$60,100..... \$25, 100

The object of this appropriation is for the completion of the Ganado irrigation project as provided for in the act of August 24, 1912, which appropriated \$35,000 for commencing the work.

The project involves the construction of a storage reservoir of 4,438 acre-feet capacity at a point about 3 miles from Ganado, Ariz., and the main features of the project are (1) the construction of a storage dam or dike about 20 feet high to impound the flood waters of the Rio Pueblo, Colo., in a natural storage basin lying north of the stream, where a small lake now exists; (2) the construction of a small diversion dam and feeder canal from the stream to the reservoir basin; and (3) the construction of the necessary controlling work and distributing system to convey the stored water to the irrigable lands.

There are 30,000 Indians within the Navajo and Moqui Reservation in New Mexico. One of the largest settlements is near Ganado, where there is a day school and a mission school. The size of the settlement will depend almost entirely on the amount of land which can be irrigated under the Ganado system.

The irrigable area within the Navajo Reservation is comparatively small, and the topography is such that very few projects are feasible. The number of Indians who will be benefited by the Ganado project will depend entirely upon the area of the tentative allotments.

With one filling of the reservoir approximately 2,000 acres may be irrigated, and recent water measurements have demonstrated the fact that the flood waters will fill the reservoir several times during each irrigation season.

These Indians are exceptionally good workers and will make good use of all waters furnished them for irrigation, and with the completion of the Ganado irrigation project this district will without doubt develop into the largest and most productive settlement within the Navajo Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item of irrigation?

Mr. MERITT. The Ganado item on page 18.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that project? What work has been done?

Mr. REED. Nothing but the surveys have been made, and they are practically ready now to begin construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there an unexpended balance on this?

Mr. REED. The funds were not available until August, even for the completion of the survey. Since that they have completed their survey and are now all ready to go to work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what is the sense of making an appropriation now—

Mr. REED. The only idea is that after work of that kind is started it would not be an economic policy to have it stopped right in t^h

middle for other appropriations or lack of funds. And this is only a provision in case it can be reached within the year to have funds available, so as not to be compelled to stop.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not do anything until next spring or next summer, anyway?

Mr. REED. Oh, yes. In that country you can work on earth work and everything except possibly the laying of concrete for a part of the time. Earth work possibly can be done as economically or a little more so in the winter than in the summer, because men and teams are more available, easier obtained, and at other times you may have to go outside to get your men and teams.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be possible to expend this amount—we have already appropriated \$35,000—before next winter?

Mr. REED. It would.

Mr. ABBOTT. That is a comparatively small proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. What is proposed to be the total cost of this project?

Mr. ABBOTT. \$60,100.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land does that irrigate?

Mr. ABBOTT. That depends on how much water they get. One filling of the reservoir, it is estimated, will irrigate 2,000 acres. If they can fill their reservoir two or three times in a season, as they might in some seasons, they could irrigate a larger acreage because the water can be carried on down the small valley there for 12 or 15 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they a running stream there to supply the water?

Mr. ABBOTT. Sometimes. It is one of these rivers that you find in Arizona where at flood times it is an immense stream but during a part of the season it is perfectly dry.

Mr. REED. During the wintertime, however, there is a flow in the river opposite the reservoir. There is sufficient water running there in the winter to fill the reservoir at least once. After that the reservoir can be filled at such times as the floods come. Sometimes they come enough to fill the reservoir. During one month there was enough water came to fill it six times.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state from your estimates what the cost of making will be? Have you made an estimate along that line?

Mr. REED. Of course if that is to be \$60,000 on 2,000 acres, it would be \$30 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that would be about correct?

Mr. REED. I do. I am speaking entirely from the record. I have not been on the ground yet.

The CHAIRMAN. These are Indian lands to be irrigated?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been any allotments made?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; my notion is that we should allot to families in small tracts.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much?

Mr. ABBOTT. I should say about somewhere from 20 to 40 acres to a family there, so as to accommodate as large a number of families as possible. These Indians will use every foot of this land. There is absolutely no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is near the center of the reservation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Last year the law provided for the beginning of the project at a total expense of \$60,000. You had \$35,000 last year. The estimate proposes to have \$25,000 more this year, making up the total project. Has a preliminary investigation and survey been had?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. And does that show you can complete that for \$60,000?

Mr. REED. The estimate does.

Mr. FERRIS. The estimate shows you can complete it for that?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. You have expended nothing of the \$35,000 appropriated so far?

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. How long has that money been available?

Mr. REED. Only since August.

Mr. FERRIS. You have not had time to——

Mr. REED. To only complete the surveys and plans.

Mr. FERRIS. Will the \$35,000 which is now available, carried in the last bill, be as much as you can expend in this next fiscal year?

Mr. REED. Not as much as we might expend, but possibly as much as we would. It depends entirely upon the conditions, both the climate and the river.

Mr. FERRIS. Then by the time this \$25,000 would become available, you would need it to complete the project?

Mr. REED. We would be ready for it.

Mr. FERRIS. And could expend it during the fiscal year for which it would be available?

Mr. REED. Without a doubt.

Mr. MERITT. I might add that water within the Navajo Reservation is very scarce indeed, and wherever it is possible to conserve any water for the benefit of the Navajo Indians I think it should be done. There are practically 30,000 Indians within the Navajo and Moqui Indian Reservations depending largely upon the sheep industry for their living.

Mr. FERRIS. You do not recall what price per acre it would take to irrigate these lands?

Mr. ABBOTT. It would take about \$30 per acre.

Mr. FERRIS. The area is small that can be irrigated and the number of Indians large?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. REED. This is all running water.

Mr. FERRIS. Surface water?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. No wells connected with it?

Mr. REED. No.

Mr. BURKE. If the available appropriation should be expended in this fiscal year, and no money was available in the next fiscal year until Congress convened in regular session, it would undoubtedly add to the cost of the project, would it not?

Mr. ABBOTT. It undoubtedly would, Mr. Burke.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item of irrigation is on page 20, lines 14 to 21, inclusive, reading as follows:

For continuing the construction of dikes or other protection for the allotments on the Fort Mojave Reservation, the construction of a suitable system for the irrigation of two thousand acres of land by pumping or otherwise; to meet the maintenance charges for water delivered to one thousand acres of land by the Cotton Land and Irrigation Company; and to purchase from said company an additional water right at \$25 an acre, \$50,000.

Mr. FERRIS. You may make your statements in support of that, Mr. Abbott; we may want to ask some questions.

Mr. ABBOTT. There we have about 1,000 acres for which we have secured perpetual water rights from the Cotton Land & Irrigation Co. which can not be farmed and fully utilized without the construction of dikes. The floods from the river there each year cover the land so that there is no certainty of securing a crop under certain conditions, and we are unable, therefore, to make beneficial use of the water rights which we already have unless we can have the dikes to protect the land from the floods.

Mr. FERRIS. This item is a new item, is it not?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. How has this \$25 per acre been paid heretofore?

Mr. ABBOTT. Heretofore it was paid out of the general appropriation fund, was it not?

Mr. CONNOR. We never bought any before, not down there. We never bought any water rights. We got a thousand acres of free water rights in consideration of the right of way across the reservation.

Mr. FERRIS. When have you first bought this water right, then?

Mr. CONNOR. We have not bought any.

Mr. FERRIS. This \$50,000 is proposed to be used to buy additional water rights at the rate of \$25 per acre?

Mr. CONNOR. For only 300 acres.

Mr. ABBOTT. This is primarily to build the dike to protect this thousand acres so that we can make use of any water rights we already own, and in addition to that to buy water rights for 300 acres which are not included in the gift, or rather the consideration which was given to us by the Cotton Land & Irrigation Co., in exchange for the right of way.

Mr. FERRIS. Then this item is for two purposes?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. First to build dikes, and second, to purchase some additional water rights for some additional land?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. How much of it is to be used for dikes?

Mr. ABBOTT. It is to maintain the ditches and also for a pumping plant, is it not?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. ABBOTT. For a pumping plant to pump water for this additional 300 acres?

Mr. FERRIS. How much of it is for dikes? How much do you propose to build dikes with?

Mr. MERITT. You understand that we had \$25,000 last year, do you not?

Mr. FERRIS. I recall, but what proportion of this fund, if you have it there, is regarded as being necessary for dikes?

Mr. CONNOR. \$10,000.

Mr. FERRIS. How much for pumping?

Mr. ABBOTT. \$35,000.

Mr. FERRIS. That does not leave you any money for water rights, does it?

Mr. CONNOR. We propose to use \$20,000 of this amount during 1914 to start a pumping plant, at an estimated cost of \$35,000 when completed.

Mr. FERRIS. \$20,000 for pumping?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. And \$10,000 for dikes?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. And how much for the purchase of water rights?

Mr. CONNOR. \$7,500: \$2,500 for our maintenance charge on the 1,000 acres of free water rights and \$2,000 in the construction of farm laterals or laterals to the allotment.

Mr. FERRIS. How many Indians are there in this tribe?

Mr. ABBOTT. 851.

Mr. FERRIS. How do you arrive at that charge of \$25 an acre for water rights?

Mr. CONNOR. That was a part of the contract we entered into with the Cotton Water Irrigation Co., or rather a stipulation we required of them as a consideration for a grant of the right of way across the Indian allotments, that they sell the water at \$25 per acre.

Mr. FERRIS. And give 1,000 acres free?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. So that was a part of the original contract?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes; we had the option to buy at that figure, as I understand.

Mr. FERRIS. There are 851 Indians, and they have 1,000 acres of water rights free?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. Then you propose to buy how many more acres?

Mr. CONNOR. Three hundred acres at the present time.

Mr. FERRIS. That would then make 1,300 acres of irrigable land to be used by 851 Indians. Have these Indians any trust funds?

Mr. CONNOR. I do not believe they have anything at all.

Mr. MERITT. No.

Mr. FERRIS. This is a nonreimbursable item, then?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. What are the sizes of the allotments of these Indians, or have they any allotments?

Mr. MERITT. They are 5 or 10 acres of irrigable land.

Mr. FERRIS. Which is it, 5 or 10?

Mr. ABBOTT. My recollection is that it is 10 acres.

Mr. FERRIS. Then do they have surplus lands in addition to this allotted area—irrigable surface lands?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; there are some.

Mr. MERITT. Those Indians have no funds available and their crop is not very valuable.

Mr. FERRIS. That is what I was trying to get at.

Mr. ABBOTT. The acreage outside of this 1,000 acres would have only a nominal value. It is very sandy land.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very sandy land, is it not?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Are these irrigable lands and lands that it is proposed to irrigate already allotted to Indians?

Mr. ABBOTT. I think these lands have already been allotted or only a part of them have.

Mr. BURKE. What I was desirous of ascertaining was whether or not these allotments would come within the provision of the law which makes the irrigation plan a perpetual lien on the land, except that the Indian does not have to pay it while he retains his ownership.

Mr. MERITT. No, sir; that would not apply to this appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. Is there any good reason why it should not?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; I think that is a good provision of law. It tends to keep the land within the control of the Indians, and when the white people buy the land they are required to reimburse the Government.

Mr. BURKE. Without the reclamation the land is practically valueless, is it not?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. If we expend a large sum of money in reclaiming it and making it valuable, ought not the cost per acre to be charged up as a lien against the land, so that if the Indian allottee ultimately gets the title and sells the land he can be required to pay that charge?

Mr. ABBOTT. I can not see any objection to that provision, Mr. Burke.

Mr. BURKE. Does it not have a tendency to cause the Indian to not desire to obtain title and sell his land if that is the condition? It does not become a charge so long as he retains the ownership or so long as it descends to his descendants.

Mr. MERITT. The total acreage of that reservation is 17,328 acres.

Mr. FERRIS. How much of that is irrigable land?

Mr. MERITT. The report of the Indian Office, on page 99, shows 15,055 acres are irrigable but not irrigated. There are 30 acres now irrigated on the reservation, as shown by the commissioner's report.

Mr. FERRIS. Only 30 acres now irrigated?

Mr. MERITT. That is the report for 1911.

Mr. ABBOTT. How much of that is already allotted to the Indians there?

Mr. CONNOR. Eight thousand acres; 1,000 allotted and 7,000 tentative.

Mr. ABBOTT. I will get the exact area on that reservation under this proposed dike that has been allotted, so that I can insert that at the right place in my answer, so as to give you the information.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is at the top of page 22, as follows:

For the development of a water supply for the Navajo Indians, \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended..... \$100,000

This is a new item. It never has been carried in the bill in any shape that I am familiar with.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; that is an entirely new item.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to add anything to your recommendations? In going through the justifications I do not find that—

Mr. MERITT (interposing). We have a justification we will add to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to pass it at present and to furnish the justification later in writing?

Mr. ABBOTT. We have it right here, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be inserted in the record at this point.

The justification is as follows:

Water supply for Navajo Indians: For the development of a water supply for the Navajo Indians, \$100,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended..... \$100,000

The water question is one of vital importance in the solution of the Navajo problem. The scarcity of water within the Navajo Reservation makes the water that is now available and that which may be subsequently developed very valuable to these Indians and an exceedingly important factor in their civilization and progress. Every drop of water than can be developed or conserved should be utilized for the benefit of these Indians.

The plans of the Indian Office contemplate starting several parties at work developing springs and seeps where known and cruising for others, as well as to keep going several well-drilling outfits.

For several years extensive investigations of the underground waters of this reservation have been carried on under the direction of the Geological Survey on account of the Indian Office, and the results indicate that a supply sufficient for the requirements of domestic and stock purposes may be developed.

The CHAIRMAN. I should like to ask a few questions. These Indians are scattered over a large reservation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The lands have not been allotted to the Indians at all? They hold it in common?

Mr. ABBOTT. Not on the Navajo Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. This applies to the Navajo Reservation and the Navajo Indians on that reservation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think you should have a survey made of some definite piece of ground, well described, and ascertain how many acres you could irrigate from a certain system, and furnish us an exact statement, etc., as we have been requiring in a whole lot of cases, before you ask for an appropriation like this?

Mr. ABBOTT. I think we have such a justification in connection with a definite project which we have on the Navajo Reservation at San Juan. That is in the general irrigation item, and we have a complete justification for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then should not this be rewritten for the purpose of building an irrigation plant for the use of the Indians at San Juan so that we will have something definite to appropriate from?

Mr. CONNOR. I understand that this \$100,000 is asked for to develop the water supply for domestic and stock purposes, and cruise for additional source of supply all through the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very general. It is to be immediately available.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think it would be better, Mr. Chairman, in line with your suggestion, to make this more specific, to make the language more specific than it is. The purpose is to develop water supply for live stock on the reservation. During the last year with the money Congress gave the office wells have been developed which are proving of very great value to the live-stock industry on the Navajo Reservation. How many wells are there completed? There are eight, are there not?

Mr. REED. Seven.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask from what appropriation these wells have been completed?

Mr. ABBOTT. We had the same appropriation, did we not?

Mr. MERITT. No, sir.

Mr. ABBOTT. That money was used out of the general fund last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not use the general fund for this year? You still have the general fund from year to year, and why should you not continue to use the general fund as heretofore? There is nothing to prevent it. If you did it last year, you certainly can do it again this year.

Mr. ABBOTT. We could, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. In the absence of some definite project. If you have a definite project to present to the committee, we would have something to defend ourselves and explain the situation thoroughly.

Mr. ABBOTT. I believe, Mr. Chairman, it would be better to include this as an item under our general irrigation item. Do you know any reason, Mr. Meritt, to the contrary?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. The water development on the Navajo Reservation is absolutely essential in order to improve the conditions of those Indians. It is the keynote of the situation, and a special appropriation is needed.

Mr. ABBOTT. That is not the question, Mr. Meritt. The question is whether we should include this item in the general bill and add the \$100,000 there or put it out as a separate item. I think that is the point.

Mr. MERITT. I think it would be advisable to have this specific appropriation for the Navajo Indians so that this entire \$100,000 item would be spent for those Indians. Heretofore we have been receiving large appropriations on the general fund, but they are expended on these projects that have already been started.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; but the question is, why not include this \$100,000 under the general irrigation estimate, just as we have justified these other separate items. I think that is the chairman's question, and I am compelled to say that I believe that would be the logical way to handle this.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, will you give your justification in writing, so that we can put it in at the proper place?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes. That would increase by \$100,000 our general item.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 22 of the bill, lines 4 to 7, inclusive, and reads as follows:

For enlarging the irrigation system for the protection and irrigation of Indian lands within the Camp McDowell Indian Reservation, Ariz., \$30,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

You have a justification for that; that is sufficient, or do you wish to leave something with the committee?

Mr. ABBOTT. I think that is complete, Mr. Chairman.

The next item and justification are as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an investigation of the conditions on the western Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, with respect to the necessity of constructing a bridge across the Moencopi Wash, on said reservation, and also to cause surveys, plans, and reports to be made, together with an estimated limit cost for the construction of a suitable bridge at that place, and submit his report thereon to Congress on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose herein authorized.

The Indian school at Tuba, Ariz., which is the headquarters of the Western Navajo Reservation, is 90 miles from Flagstaff, Ariz., the nearest railroad, telegraph, and telephone station, and two days each way is consumed in making the trip. It has only tri-weekly mail service, mail being carried horseback by Indians.

A steel bridge was recently constructed across the Little Colorado River, about 25 miles from the school, but as the Moen-copi Wash, 5 miles from the school, rises so high as to be dangerous or impossible to ford, it becomes necessary at times to wait several days for this dangerous stream to subside, as horses have been drowned and lives lost several times in attempting to ford this treacherous stream.

It is proposed to construct an 85-foot steel bridge across the Moen-copi Wash on the road which is used for freighting by Indians of the entire Western Navajo Reservation, and which is the main traveled road between Arizona and Utah.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For completion of the construction of necessary channels and laterals for the utilization of water in connection with the pumping plant for irrigation purposes on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and seventy-three), for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land and for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, \$25,000, reimbursable as provided in said act, and to remain available until expended.

It is estimated that \$14,000 will be required to maintain the system as it will be completed at the end of the fiscal year 1913, and to operate and maintain the pumping plant, and that \$11,000 will be required to extend the distributing system.

Number of Indians on reservation, 550.

Number of Indians benefited by project, 550.

Irrigable area under project, 6,000 acres.

Area under ditch, 320 acres.

Area of project cultivated by lessees—no lessees.

Construction expenditure to June 30, 1912, \$161,479.54.

Amount estimated to complete project as approved, \$25,000.

Estimated cost per acre when completed, \$19.

Value of land irrigated, per acre, \$100 to \$200.

Resources of Indians, 140,000 acres of irrigable land worth not less than \$10 per acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to add anything to your justification?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; I think that tells the whole story.

The next item and justification are as follows:

CALIFORNIA.

Sec. 3. For support and civilization of Indians in California, including pay of employees, and for the purchase of small tracts of land situated adjacent to lands heretofore purchased, and for improvements on lands for the use and occupancy of Indians in California, \$57,000.

This fund is used to pay the administrative expenses of 14 superintendencies, exclusive of salaries of superintendents and teachers, to look after the welfare of about 20,000 Indians. The Indians in California have no funds of their own, and it is necessary to a very large extent to provide them with articles of subsistence, etc. Every effort is being made to locate the Indians on lands so that they will be self-supporting, and a portion of the amount requested will be used to purchase lands for them; hence the necessity for the increase asked for.

Cases of destitution among the Indians are being brought to the attention of the office from time to time, and the funds available are frequently insufficient for more than the barest kind of temporary relief.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of five hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, and for pay of superintendent, \$94,350; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$104,350.

Value of school plant.....	\$345,754
Number of buildings.....	46
Number of employees.....	52
Total salaries.....	\$37,230
Average attendance of pupils.....	493
Enrollment.....	624

Capacity.....	550
Cost per capita.....	\$187
Area of school farm.....acres.....	150
Value of products of school.....	\$5,766

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$127,300
Repairs and improvements.....	41,500
Total.....	168,800
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:	
Cement walks.....	5,000
Buildings.....	20,000
Total.....	193,800

INDIAN SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE, CAL., 1914—AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL:

Support of 550 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	\$105,000
New buildings.....	20,000
Central heating plant.....	15,000
Total.....	140,000

There is need of additional quarters for employees at this school, as the present quarters are insufficient.

The present bathing equipment is inadequate, being a small number of rooms scattered in different buildings. A bathing house of sufficient size to install ample bathing accommodations should be constructed.

Each of the principal buildings has a separate heating system which is unsatisfactory. There should be constructed a central heating plant which will economically heat the different buildings and reduce the danger of fire to a minimum.

The per capita cost at this school is \$187, based upon the average attendance of pupils and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in figuring the per capita cost last year.

In determining the cost of maintaining the school the transportation of goods and supplies and the cost of new construction and repairs and improvements have not been counted. For the transportation of pupils and the transportation of supplies there is a specific appropriation. The amount used in new construction and repairs and improvements goes into the permanent school plant and ought not to be counted in estimating the annual cost of maintenance.

The item of \$37,230, set out in the statistical statement, represents the amount hypothecated for salaries at the beginning of the year. The item of \$34,954.92, appearing under "Analysis of expenditures" represents the actual amount spent for salaries; the difference is due to savings as a result of vacancies existing in positions for a portion of the year.

This school is situated in ideal climate, is splendidly equipped, and is doing efficient work. It draws its pupils largely from the Mission Indians of southern California, but also enrolls pupils from other portions of the Southwest.

The school is easily filled to its capacity, is necessary in the present plan of education, and should be maintained for many years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For reclamation and maintenance charge on Yuma allotments, \$40,000, to be reimbursed from the sale of surplus lands or from other funds that may be available, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and eleven.

IRRIGATING ALLOTMENTS, YUMA AND COLORADA RIVER RESERVATIONS, CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA (REIMBURSABLE).

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, amount appropriated.....	\$52,362.62
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:	
Amount appropriated.....	18,000.00
Amount expended.....	18,000.00

Analysis of expenditures.

United States Reclamation Service, for third installment on building charges.....	18,000.00
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The next item and justification are as follows:

FLORIDA.

Sec. 4. The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,000 "for relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, and for purposes of their civilization," made in the Indian appropriation act approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby reappropriated and made available.

The Indians of Florida are becoming less and less able to provide for themselves from revenues derived from hunting and fishing, which is practically the only occupation they know, owing to the reclaiming of the Everglades. They have been slow to accept the aid of the Government, although land has been provided for them, which it is expected they will settle upon and improve when their present haunts are made to disappear. They are not citizens of the State of Florida, and inasmuch as their situation is liable to become acute at any time funds should be available for their relief.

The next item and justification are as follows:

IDAHO.

Sec. 5. For support and civilization of Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, including pay of employees, \$30,000.

There are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Fort Hall Agency over 1,500 Indians, whose affairs he is called upon to administer. This money is used for clerk hire, subsistence, and materials for the Indians, fuel for the agency, forage for the stock, and many other incidental purposes.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

For maintenance and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, \$20,000.

For the fiscal year 1913 \$20,000 has been appropriated, which is too small an amount to properly care for and operate this system, which has been constructed to cover 50,000 acres of land. Approximately 12,000 acres of this area is on the ceded part of the reservation, for which a maintenance charge can be made, but the remaining acreage is Indian lands, from which it will be impossible to collect a maintenance charge; hence an appropriation sufficiently large to care for these Indian lands should be made. During the year 1912 there was actually expended in maintaining and operating this project the sum of \$23,039.16. As construction has been completed, it will be necessary hereafter to pay all administration charges out of the maintenance fund, a portion of which charges have heretofore been paid for out of the construction fund; hence the amount asked for will be none too large, and especially not if extraordinary conditions, such as floods, etc., are met with.

Eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand and fifty-eight dollars and four cents has been expended in the Fort Hall Reservation to June 30, 1912, including old ditches and all maintenance. The cost of the present project appears on the engineer's reports as \$744,607.73. The difference represents all moneys expended prior to the authorization of the present project in various small Indian ditches, purchase of water rights, etc. The Indian population is estimated at 1,900 and all of the land under the project on the reservation has been allotted.

Though the 12,000 acres on the ceded strip bear maintenance assessments, the amounts collected have to be turned in to the Public Treasury and are not available for expenditure. It is, therefore, necessary that Congress appropriate for the upkeep and operation of this expensive system.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as last year. Does it cost that much every year to keep up a ditch, and is that going to be perpetual, to supply the Indians?

Mr. CONNOR. It will probably be perpetual until the Indians get to the point of paying for their own maintenance. That is, farming their lands and producing something from them. We are collecting maintenance there from the first water users at the rate of \$1 per acre every year, but we have no authority of law to use that money without further appropriation. It only amounts to \$800 or \$1,000 per year at the present state of development.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they using 20,000 acres?

Mr. CONNOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I passed over the reservation recently, and I did not see any evidence of them using 20 acres even.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think the Indians are irrigating between 6,000 and 7,000 acres there. They should be irrigating 20,000 acres, and my understanding is that we will have to get that land in beneficial use within one or two years or lose the water right under the State law—within four years. This reservation was one of those that I had in mind for which we should have a reimbursable appropriation from which we could equip Indians to make it possible for them to go on the lands and reclaim them.

Mr. BURKE. Has it not been decided in connection with this project that the dollar an acre that is paid by the white owners of land has to go into the Treasury and you have to have a direct appropriation from the Treasury for the purpose of paying that maintenance cost?

Mr. CONNOR. Yes; that is a comptroller's decision.

Mr. BURKE. Do you know how much is received annually from the white owners?

Mr. CONNOR. My memory is that it runs between \$800 and \$1,200.

Mr. BURKE. Whatever is received reduces the cost to the Government that much.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many years do you think we would have to carry this appropriation of \$20,000? Have you any idea?

Mr. ABBOTT. If we can get a reimbursable appropriation to help equip those Indians who are not now able to go on and reclaim their lands, and if we will put practical irrigation farmers on that job, we ought to be able within the next three or four years to get a large majority of the able-bodied Indians to farming their own lands, so that this request for maintenance fund ought to be, with proper administration, a very rapidly diminishing fund.

The CHAIRMAN. So it would be self-sustaining there?

Mr. REED. It will probably, however, always cost \$20,000 to maintain the system.

Mr. CONNOR. Probably more than that.

Mr. REED. And even more than that, but the idea is that it would be collected back from the people who were operating under the system and would not be a draft upon the Public Treasury.

Mr. CONNOR. And Congress would have to appropriate that until they gave us authority to use the maintenance collected without having to deposit it in the Treasury and have it reappropriated.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Bannocks in Idaho: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000.

This is a treaty provision. (Art. 10, treaty of July 3, 1868.) The money is used for payment of salaries of those appointed in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For the Coeur d'Alenes, in Idaho: For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, and physician, and purchase of medicines (article eleven, agreement ratified March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one), \$3,000.

Support of Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho, 1914: Amount asked for..... \$3,000

This is a treaty provision. (Art. 11, agreement ratified Mar. 31, 1891.) The money is used as indicated in the item.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one clerk, at \$1,200, and one lease clerk, at \$1,000 per annum, at the Nez Perce Agency; in all, \$2,200.

This is \$200 more than was requested last year. The additional amount is requested in order to provide for an increase in the salary of the clerk, an especially competent and trustworthy employee whose experience renders him particularly valuable at this agency.

The next item and justification are as follows:

IOWA.

Sec. 6. For pay of one financial clerk, at \$600, and one physician, at \$480 per annum, at the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa; in all, \$1,080.

There are some 360 Indians under the superintendent's jurisdiction, and there are also two day schools under his charge. The clerical work arising therefrom requires clerical assistance and hence the item for the employment of a financial clerk at \$600 per annum.

The other item of the appropriation, \$480 per annum, is for the payment of a contract physician who looks after the health of the Sac and Fox Iowa Indians.

The next item and justification are as follows:

KANSAS.

Sec. 7. For support and education of seven hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, and for pay of superintendent, \$127,750; for general repairs and improvements, \$11,000; in all, \$138,750.

Statistical statement or year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$440, 419
Number of buildings.....	67
Number of employees.....	67
Total salaries.....	\$50, 620
Average attendance of pupils.....	667
Enrollment.....	768
Capacity.....	750
Cost per capita.....	\$185
Area of school farm, acres.....	997
Value of products of school.....	\$9, 116

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$130, 400
Repairs and improvements.....	11, 600

Total..... 142, 000

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914: Buildings...

Total..... 172, 000

Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill:

For support of 750 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	142, 000
New buildings.....	30, 000

Total..... 172, 000

The superintendent has estimated the amount required for repairs and improvements for next year to be \$11,600. This is less than 4 per cent of the value of the school buildings and is a very conservative estimate.

Last year the support fund was \$127,750, which is \$3,250 less than the amount here asked for. This is justified owing to the increased cost of supplies, the need of increasing a few salaries slightly, and the necessity of purchasing stock dairy cows to take the place of those which have been condemned because of having tuberculosis.

The present quarters for the employees' dining room and kitchen is very unsatisfactory and unpleasant, being in the basement of the pupils' dining hall. There should also be additional quarters for employees, as it is now necessary for some to

live in the town of Lawrence, there not being sufficient cottages at the school. It is estimated that \$10,000 will complete an employees' mess and quarters.

It is estimated that \$20,000 will be necessary to complete a gymnasium, which is the most urgent need at the school. There is no suitable place indoors where classes for physical training can be conducted or where physical instruction can be given. If this building is constructed it is proposed to have a major portion of the construction work done by the boys in the trade departments.

The cost per capita at this school is \$185, and is based upon the actual attendance and not upon the enrollment as was the case in computing the per capita cost of the school last year. This does not include the transportation of goods and supplies or pupils, nor the value of new construction and repairs and improvements. The first of these items are provided for by specific appropriations, and the money used in construction work and repairs goes into the permanent school plant and should not, of course, be counted in determining the annual cost.

This school is thoroughly equipped with shops for the industrial instruction of boys, has a splendid print shop, and a very valuable farm. There is also adequate provision for the training of girls in domestic science. It also maintains a very efficient commercial department, which is one of the special features of this school. Advanced Indian pupils from all parts of the Central West desiring to take advanced work in commercial branches are usually sent to this school.

The school maintains an outing system, particularly for girls, has a strong corps of teachers, is economically administered, and should be maintained for many years.

The item of \$50,620, set out in the statistical statement, represents the amount hypothecated for salaries at the beginning of the year. The item of \$47,306.65, appearing under "Analysis of expenditures," represents the actual amount spent for salaries. The difference is due to savings as a result of vacancies in the different positions for a portion of the year.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of eighty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Kickapoo Reservation, Kansas, and for pay of superintendent, fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; in all, seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$54,628
Number of buildings.....	19
Number of employees.....	13
Total salaries.....	\$8,560
Average attendance of pupils.....	78
Enrollment.....	96
Capacity.....	71
Cost per capita.....	\$174
Area of school farm..... acres.....	240
Value of products of school.....	\$819
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Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:	
Support.....	\$15,985
Repairs and improvements.....	2,250
Total.....	18,235
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:	
Support.....	240
Repairs and improvements.....	2,200
Total.....	20,675
Indian school, Kickapoo, Kans., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill...	20,000

The superintendent has estimated that it will take \$4,450 to make the repairs at this school that are urgently needed. Three thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose in 1912. This larger need for repairs and improvements is a justification for a major portion of the increase in this year's request, leaving only an increase in the support fund of \$690, which will provide for some slight increases in salaries and partially cover the increased cost of supplies.

The per capita cost at this school is \$174, based on the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in computing the per capita cost last year.

Transportation of pupils and supplies, for which there are specific appropriations, and construction and repair work, have not been counted in determining the annual cost of maintaining the school.

The item of \$8,560 for salaries in the statistical statement is the amount hypothecated for this purpose at the beginning of the year. The item of \$8,313.75 in the "Analysis of expenditures" represents the actual amount spent for this purpose. The difference is due to savings reported by the superintendent, owing to the fact that some positions were vacant for a portion of the year.

Considering the size of the school, it is maintained at a very low per capita cost, is doing efficient work, is filled to its capacity, and will be needed for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For fulfilling treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri: For support of a school (article five, treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred dollars.

The item requested, calling for an appropriation of \$200, is in accordance with a treaty provision with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, article 5, treaty of March 6, 1861, and therefore should be provided for in the appropriation bill.

The next item and justification are as follows:

MICHIGAN.

SEC. 8. For support and education of three hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, and for pay of superintendent, \$56,275; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$61,275.

Value of school plant.....	\$160, 605
Number of buildings.....	35
Number of employees.....	36
Total salaries.....	\$22, 240
Average attendance of pupils.....	263
Enrollment.....	305
Capacity.....	250
Cost per capita.....	\$191
Area of school farm.....	acres.. 320
Value of products of school.....	\$15, 623

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$58, 107
Repairs and improvements.....	4, 200
Total.....	62, 307
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:	
Support.....	10, 000
Buildings.....	25, 000
Total.....	97, 307

Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., 1914: Amount requested in proposed bill:

Education and support of 350 pupils, and repairs and improvements....	64, 700
New buildings.....	35, 000
Total.....	99, 700

It will take more than \$5,000 to put into proper repair the following list of buildings and to replace cows in the dairy herd for those that are now too old to be serviceable: Boys' home, water system; girls' home, sewer system; hospital, lighting system; barns, heating system; \$1,000 being used for the improvement of the dairy herd.

The general plan of the heating system at the school should be changed to the vacuum system, and there should be purchased for this a 100 horsepower steam boiler, total cost amounting to \$10,000. This change is urgently recommended by the superintendent.

It is proposed to build a manual training building, equip it and arrange to use a portion for gymnasium purposes. To build such a combination building with both departments fairly equipped it will take \$25,000. The present shop building at the school is inadequate. There are a large number of older boys at this school who should

be given regular training in shop work, but with the present equipment this can not be done. The winters in this section of the country are long and for a large portion of the year there is no means of recreation for the pupils. A gymnasium is necessary, and the combination industrial building and gymnasium can be made advantageously. There is no gymnasium at the school.

The per capita cost is \$191, based upon the actual attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in determining the per capita cost last year. The cost of maintaining the institution does not include transportation of pupils and of supplies, for which there is a specific appropriation, or of repairs and improvements. The amount of money used for this latter purpose goes into the permanent school plant and should not be used in determining the annual cost of maintaining the school.

There are about 1,400 Indian children of school age in Michigan and only those from that State are enrolled in this school. The superintendent can easily fill his school by confining his enrollment only to those Indian children who are needy and who can not enter public schools. A new small boys' dormitory has just been completed, and the capacity for next year will be 350.

The school has a splendid corp of instructors, is filled to its capacity, is doing efficient work, and it will be necessary to maintain it for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one special agent at \$1,100 and one financial clerk at \$900 per annum, in addition to employees otherwise provided for at the Mackinac Agency; in all, \$2,000.

The special agent at the Mackinac Agency, who also acts as physician for the Indians under his jurisdiction, was until the fiscal year 1913 allowed to take outside practice and had contracts with various large lumber operators to give surgical and medical care to their employees. While the doctor's integrity has not been questioned, it was believed that contracts with lumber companies against whom the Indians under his charge might have claims, were incompatible with the best interests of the service. As the special agent now gives his full time to the Indian Service and has the financial and physical interests of some 1,100 Indians to look after, his salary should be increased to \$1,500 per annum.

While the superintendent is away answering sick calls and looking after matters affecting the allotments of the Indians, the financial clerk is left in charge. He has been in the service since December, 1908, is an efficient employee, and, as his salary can be increased only by congressional enactment, an increased appropriation is desirable.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

MINNESOTA.

SEC. 9. For support and education of two hundred and twenty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Pipestone, Minnesota, and for pay of superintendent, \$39,175; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000; in all, \$43,175.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$126,425
Number of buildings.....	20
Number of employees.....	24
Total salaries.....	\$15,310
Average attendance of pupils.....	189
Enrollment.....	212
Capacity.....	212
Cost per capita.....	\$187
Area of school farm..... acres..	685
Value of product of school.....	\$3,188

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$37,740
Repairs and improvements.....	3,250
Buildings.....	2,000
Total.....	42,990

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:

Buildings.....	\$6, 500
Repairs and improvements.....	1, 000
Total.....	50, 490

Indian school, Pipestone, Minn., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill:

Repairs and improvements and support of 225 pupils.....	44, 000
New buildings.....	6, 500
Total.....	50, 500

The present water system at the school has been in use for many years and the pipes are rusted and have broken in many places. This system is in need of immediate repairs. The supervisor of construction, not only in reference to the school water system but in reference to other conditions at the school plant, has reported that it will take more than \$5,000 to properly repair the present plant.

The lavatory facilities for the boys' building are very unsatisfactory at present. There should be a \$2,000 annex to the boys' building in which to place the lavatory equipment. This is not only urgently recommended by the superintendent but has been reported upon by the supervisor for that district.

The climate at this school is very severe during the winter and there are no adequate means for giving pupils an opportunity to take physical exercise during this time. To properly equip a gymnasium would be a source of help, mental and moral uplift to the pupils of both sexes, and next to the bare necessities is the most urgent need of this institution. The superintendent estimates that one may be constructed for \$6,500.

The per capita cost at this school is \$187, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in determining the per capita cost last year. No account was taken of the cost of transporting supplies and of pupils, as those two items are paid from specific appropriations, nor of construction and repairs. The amounts used for this latter purpose go into the permanent plant and ought not to be used in determining the annual cost of maintaining the school.

The item of \$15,310 in the statistical statement for salaries was the amount hypothesized at the beginning of the year. The amount for salaries and wages of \$14,747.74, in "Analysis of expenditures" is the amount actually spent for this purpose. The difference is due to the fact that savings were reported because some of the positions were not filled during the entire year.

This school is accessible to a large number of Indian pupils needing school facilities, is well equipped, is doing efficient work, and will be needed in the present plan of Indian education for a number of years.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

For support of a school or schools for the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (article three, treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven), \$4,000.

For support of a school or schools for Chippewas of the Mississippi in Minnesota (art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867)..... \$4, 000

This appropriation has been and is to be used at the White Earth Boarding School.

Statistical statement White Earth Boarding School for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$44, 238. 90
Number of buildings.....	14
Average attendance.....	125
Enrollment.....	139
Capacity.....	103
Number of employees.....	18
Total salaries.....	\$12, 320. 00
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914.....	\$4, 000. 00

During the fiscal year 1912 the \$4,000 was expended as follows:

Administration, superintendent's salary.....	\$2, 100
Salaries of other employees (carpenter, shoe and harness maker, and engineer).....	1, 900

Total..... 4, 000

The additional sums necessary for the support of the White Earth School are provided for from other funds.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$165,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, arising under section seven of the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and to use the same for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians in manner and for purposes provided for in said act.

Amount asked for..... \$185, 000

The act of January 4, 1889, referred to in this item, provides, among other things, that after the principal sum accruing to the credit of the Chippewa Indians thereunder from the sale of Chippewa timberlands should exceed the sum of \$3,000,000, the United States shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds accruing therefrom for all amounts advanced for the support and education of the Chippewa Indians, and, inasmuch as the balance of the fund to the credit of these Indians on October 31, 1912 (the United States has been reimbursed for advancements), amounted to about \$4,250,000, it would appear that no further appropriation should be made for them.

With this vast sum on hand, and additional funds being placed to the credit of the Indians, they are in position to provide funds for their own support and civilization. There are 11,000 Indians under six superintendencies.

Six superintendencies are necessary, as each of the reservations handled thereunder are either so large or so widely separated from each other as not to be handled successfully by combining the jurisdictions of two or more.

The increase of \$20,000 over the amount withdrawn last year is asked for the following reasons:

First. Because it is contemplated to use \$15,000 in providing lands for certain homeless Mille Lac Chippewa Indians who are entitled to share in the fund and who have not received allotments of land; and,

Second. Because it is desired to increase the facilities for giving the adult Indians practical instruction and aid in the pursuit of agriculture. With regard to this proposition, it is stated that the Indians now obtain a large part of their employment in the lumber industry, but as the timber becomes scarce more and more dependence in gaining their livelihoods must be placed upon cultivation of the soil. The Indian Office plans to employ practical farmers, who are to live among the Indians, and who are to have under their charge equipment which may be loaned to the Indians until such a time as they will farm tracts large enough to justify individual purchases of implements and machinery.

Congress may, under the above-cited act, appropriate 5 per cent of the permanent fund, but the sum hereinafter requested is less than the maximum.

Attention is called to the fact that despite the appropriation heretofore made, the amount of the principal sum to the credit of these Indians is increasing.

The next item and justification are as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to advance to the executive committee of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in the annual celebration of said band to be held June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, out of the funds belonging to said band.

It appears that Congress has appropriated for several years (by amendment until for the fiscal year 1913) the sum of \$1,000 to defray the expenses of an annual celebration for the White Earth Indians. Apparently it has been the intention of Congress to leave the manner in which this money shall be expended for the executive committee of the White Earth Indians; that committee making the expenditures and assuming the responsibility therefor. The executive committee is elected by the tribal council, composed of the chiefs and the head men of the different bands of Chippewa Indians, who usually assemble in a large tent on the celebration grounds, for the purpose of considering the matter of expending the money.

The expenditures for the celebration held in 1912 were under the supervision of the Indian Office, and for the first time since the celebration has been instituted a strict accounting of all the funds was made.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

MONTANA.

SEC. 10. For support and civilization of the Indians at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$20,000.

There are 1,250 Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation, 250 of whom are old and indigent. The agency being located in an exceedingly cold climate, it is necessary to expend a large part of this fund to provide the Indians with subsistence for their maintenance during the winter. It is also necessary to assist these Indians, as they have no funds of their own, in developing their lands by furnishing agricultural implements, etc., in order to enable them to learn to be self-supporting; hence the increase asked for.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of Indians at Flathead Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$9,000.

At the Flathead Agency there are over 2,000 Indians, and besides providing fuel and light for the agency quarters, forage for the agency stock, and other miscellaneous items, over \$5,000 is used to pay the salaries of the clerical help at that place. These Indians have been enrolled and allotted and additional clerical help is urgently needed because of the constantly increasing volume of work resultant therefrom. No issues are made at this agency to able-bodied Indians, but additional funds are needed for the subsistence of old and indigent Indians, mostly women. Hence the increased amount asked for.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Peck Agency, Montana, including pay of employees, \$35,000.

Under the jurisdiction of the superintendent at Fort Peck there are over 1,700 Indians. The amount estimated for is for clerical help and to provide heat, light, and power for the agency plant, forage for the stock, building roads and bridges, which work is largely performed by Indians, and many other items necessary to the proper conduct of affairs on the reservation. It is also necessary to expend over \$15,000 for the subsistence of about 350 very old and indigent Indians, who have no means of support and no one to care for them.

The next item and justification therefor are as follows:

For extending the construction and maintaining the Milk River irrigation system on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$15,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten.

The irrigable area under this project is 34,600 acres, of which 20,000 acres are under ditch and about 16,000 acres are now being irrigated. There has been expended on this project to July 1, 1912, including maintenance, \$202,116.33, and it is estimated that \$20,000 more will be required to complete the project. The value of the land when irrigated will approximate \$50 to \$100. In addition to necessary construction, a part of the project will have to be maintained and operated. This is a reimbursable, appropriation, and it is necessary to enable the Indians to make beneficial use of the decree to them in the most favorable decision of the Federal courts. The total amount of reimbursable appropriations for this project amount to . . . It is estimated that the value of the surplus grazing lands of these Indians is \$2,500,000, which will cover all advances necessary to complete the project.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as you carried last year?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no further justification?

Mr. ABBOTT. I think that is complete.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 28, beginning on line 24, and reads as follows:

For continuing and construction of irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, in Montana, and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under authority of law, including the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$200,050, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, to remain available until expended, \$200,050.

That is a misprint in the estimate. The amount should be \$250,000.

Mr. ABBOTT. There are three or four irrigation items here on which the Reclamation Service has more complete information than we have, and I think we ought to have Mr. Newell here with us when we discuss them. For instance, Fort Peck, Flathead, and Blackfeet. They are three very important projects, and I feel that it would save your time and be more satisfactory to us to have Mr. Newell here.

The CHAIRMAN. Possibly so, and we will pass them at your request. I should like to have an explanation of this language, "To remain available until expended." That is in lines 5 and 6. It would be a continual appropriation with that language, would it not? And line 19 on the same page has the same language. It is in there three times on this page. Do you wish to make any statement with reference to the language pointed out in these three items that I have mentioned?

Mr. ABBOTT. These estimates, of course, are based on figures that are furnished us from the Reclamation Service. They made a definite estimate of what we will need, and it seems to me that it is clearly to the advantage of good administration to have any unexpended portion of an appropriation bill available until it is expended. It might be that we would be unable for some reason—perhaps some reason over which we have no control—to complete an expenditure within a few hundred thousand dollars at a certain time. If we have it available for another 60 days we might be able to complete a project, and it of course would hamper administration not to have that balance available.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be subject, of course, to a point of order. It would be new legislation in this bill, and we would be called upon to make some explanation. That is the reason I wanted to get your reasons for the language in the bill.

What other item do you wish to pass to?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Chairman, if some other point occurs to me I might ask the stenographer to put that in, if you wish that information?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. FERRIS. We intend to take this up again when Mr. Newell comes.

I wish you would put in the record at the same time, if I may ask, just how much money has been expended on this project, just how much money the most recent report on this project shows it will be necessary to yet expend, just what the total acreage is which is to be irrigated, and the price per acre, and just what assets these Indians have, if any, in money and in land. Let the record show that separately.

Mr. CONNOR. Individually and tribally?

The CHAIRMAN. The next three items all pertain to the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects, and are as follows:

For continuing the construction of irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, in Montana, and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under authority of law, including the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$150,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April fourth, nineteen hundred and ten.

For continuing the construction of irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under authority of law, including the necessary

surveys, plans, and estimates, \$100,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March first, nineteen hundred and seven.

For continuing construction of irrigation systems to irrigate allotted lands of the Indians of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in Montana, including necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$100,000, the same to be reimbursable.

HELENA, MONT., August 11, 1912.

1. The following is a statement of the work in progress on the Flathead project and that proposed for the year ending June 30, 1914, for which an additional allotment of \$500,000 is requested.

2. On July 1, 1912, there was an unexpended balance of allotment for Flathead project of \$77,180.93, this amount being reserved to cover operation and maintenance costs and to complete the work under contract 407, Pablo Dams and Canals. No appropriations having been made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, all other work on the project was suspended.

3. The statement that follows for construction work for the year ending June 30, 1914, is based on the assumption that at least \$300,000 will be made available for construction during the current fiscal year, this amount to be expended about as follows:

Completion of Pablo Reservoir first development with rock facing on same and building of laterals north and west of Flathead Camp which will take out of main canals already constructed and give quickest and cheapest results as to covering land with water. These laterals with those already constructed will cover 11,000 acres of land on the Pablo Division which it is hoped may be irrigated during the season of 1913. Concrete pipe turnouts, drops and farm turnouts will be built to put this system in operation and two drops in Pablo lateral A at Stations 325 and 380.

Laterals will be completed in Polson division to cover about 2,000 acres about the city of Polson.

On Post division the completion of lateral A, now partly constructed, to cover about 1,500 acres; the construction of lateral G, south of the Ninepipe Reservoir, to cover 2,000 acres; and the construction of lateral F, out of Post Creek, to cover 3,000 acres, is proposed. Three concrete drops in the supply canal, between Kicking-horse and Ninepipe Reservoirs, will be necessary for next season's operations of Ninepipe Reservoir.

On Mission division it is proposed to excavate lateral A to Mission and Dry Creeks with steam shovel and excavate laterals under this canal to cover 9,000 acres. It is also proposed to let by contract the excavation of the C lateral system to cover 6,000 acres below the B system, now completed. Mission A and Mission C headgates on Mission Creek will be built and Mission A headgates on Dry Creek.

At St. Marys Lake the tunnel will be constructed to obtain storage of from 11,000 to 16,000 acre-feet.

On the Jocko division small structures will be built to place all the system built in 1911 in operation. The pipe crossing of Jocko River will be constructed.

4. The following is an estimate of proposed expenditures for the Flathead project for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, based on an appropriation of \$500,000.

5. *Polson division.*—The so-called East Lake Canal is designed to take water from the creeks entering Flathead Lake on the east side to the Pablo Feeder Canal for storage in Pablo Reservoir, and for irrigation of Pablo division lands, or for direct use on Polson division, or for storage in Twin Reservoir on the Polson division. Its ultimate development will intercept the waters of Boulder, Sixmile, Station, Hell Roaring, and Big Creeks, the canal ending at about Station Z-22, Pablo Feeder Canal, and capacities ranging from 20 second-feet at Station O to 60 second-feet from miles 10 to 18.

The proposed development for this estimate includes 8 miles of 60 second-feet canal intercepting the waters of Big Creek and emptying into the Pablo Feeder Canal. Estimated cost as follows:

50,000 cubic yards excavation, at 34 cents.....	\$17,000
Big Creek headgates.....	2,000
	19,000

6. *Pablo division.*—The present construction of lateral A at station 311 is within one-half mile of irrigable lands in the Valley View unit of this division. A gravel cut containing 60,000 cubic yards is to be removed in the first quarter mile. The remainder of this system consists simply of laterals of 100 second-feet and less with no large structures, to cover an area of 10,600 acres of first-quality land lying directly east of the Flathead River. Estimated expenditure for a system complete for this unit is \$106,000 or \$10 per acre of land covered.

The present construction of lateral A stops at station 440. It is proposed to continue this lateral, 140 second-feet capacity, to station 600, and cover approximately 5,000 acres additional with lateral system. This land lies east of Buffalo Butte and north of Mud Creek and is first-quality agricultural land.

Excavation on lateral A, 30,000 cubic yards, at 15 cents.....	\$4, 500
Lateral system for 5,000 acres.....	20, 500

25, 000

7. *Crow division.*—The Crow division lying on the east side of the Mission Valley and between Mud Creek and Crow Creek contains 14,000 acres of first-quality agricultural land. This will be irrigated from Pablo lateral B out of South Pablo Reservoir and from turnouts from Pablo Feeder Canal. The completion of this system will cost approximately \$110,000. It is proposed to develop this in part to the extent of \$75,000. No structures of size are necessary. The main lateral has a capacity of 120 second-feet at the South Pablo controlling works, decreasing as laterals branch from it. Its total length is approximately 12 miles.

8. *Post division.*—The Ninepipe Dam at the present development impounds approximately 5,000 acre-feet. It is proposed to complete to full development, which requires embankment and rock protection as follows:

60,000 cubic yards embankment, at 30 cents.....	\$18, 000
4,000 cubic yards riprap.....	17, 000

35, 000

Development is proposed at the Moiese Valley unit consisting of approximately 5,000 acres lying east of Flathead River between the junction of Crow Creek and Flathead River and Mission Creek and Flathead River. Water supply comes from Crow Creek at a point below the Lower Crow Reservoir. Capacity of canal, 115 second-feet for a distance of 6 miles, then decreasing as laterals branch off. Land is all first quality. Canal construction for the first 6 miles is difficult, being on steep side hill with rocky bluffs.

Crow Creek headworks.....	\$2, 000
Lateral system for 5,000 acres.....	15, 000
Canal excavation, 95,000 cubic yards, at 30 cents.....	22, 000
Structures, flumes, etc.....	13, 000

52, 000

9. *Mission division.*—It is expected that by the end of the fiscal year 1912-13 the Mission division will be covered with lateral systems except for the D and E systems, which supply water to land lying south of Mission and Dry Creeks and land lying along the lower course of Mission and above its confluence with Post Creek. This land is first quality agricultural land. Estimated cost for completed system for 6,000 acres is \$50,000. No structures of size except the headgates on Mission and Dry Creeks are necessary.

St. Marys Feeder Canal.—The construction of the St. Marys Feeder Canal from the North Branch of Jocko River to St. Marys Lake is proposed. This canal is part of a system proposed to intercept all three branches of Jocko River and lead their water into St. Marys Lake, from which point it will be available for use on Mission division or by means of Pablo Feeder Canal taken anywhere over the Mission Valley or stored in Pablo Reservoir.

The development first proposed is a canal of 300 second-feet capacity, length 6 miles. Course will be through timbered country and require clearing. Head gates will be required at North Branch of Jocko River and at Falls Creek and a drop into St. Marys Lake.

Estimate of cost.

Clearing 80 acres right of way, at \$200.....	\$16, 000
Excavation, 150,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents.....	30, 000
Head gates at North Branch of Jocko River.....	6, 000
Head gates at Falls Creek.....	4, 000
Drop into St. Marys Lake.....	4, 000

Total.....	60, 000
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10. Summary of proposed expenditures from June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914, is as follows:

Polson division: East Lake Canal to Big Creek.....	\$19,000
Pablo division:	
Lateral C, Valley View unit.....	106,000
Lateral A, extension to Station 600.....	25,000
Crow division: Lateral system for 14,000 acres (part development).....	25,000
Post division:	
Completion of Ninepipe Dam.....	35,000
Moiese Valley unit for 5,000 acres.....	52,000
Mission division:	
Construction D and E systems for 6,000 acres.....	50,000
St. Marys Feeder Canal to North Fork Jocko River.....	60,000
	372,000
Engineering, supervision, etc.....	78,000
Total.....	450,000

11. In laying out the work for 1913-14, the plan has been to construct lateral systems as much as possible in order to take all water which is available to land where it may be used. The only money to be spent on storage is at Ninepipe Dam, where 10,000 acre-feet will be obtained at a cost of \$35,000 or \$3.50 per acre-foot. This storage will allow the flow of Post Creek to be used in Post A, F, and G, and go down the Pablo Feeder Canal for use on Crow and Pablo divisions. The St. Marys-Jocko Feeder Canal will furnish sufficient water into St. Marys Lake to keep the Pablo Feeder Canal running to nearly its full capacity and supply water needed for Mission division which may not be running in Mission Creek.

The natural run of Crow Creek will furnish sufficient water supply for the Moiese Valley unit for several years. If this should fall short at any time the creek could be augmented by turning water into it from the Pablo Feeder Canal. The East Lake Canal will increase the flow of the Pablo Feeder Canal by about 30 second-feet. With the first development Pablo storage and the maximum capacity of the Pablo Feeder Canal it is probable that the construction proposed on the Pablo division will not overtax the water supply for several years. Should this be evident, increase of the South Pablo Dam storage could be made at any time when needed.

The canals proposed on the Pablo and Crow divisions take directly out of canals already constructed and connect with storage already built, bringing water to first-class land with very little expense and making full use of former expenditures in the Pablo feeder canals and dams.

This estimate aims to get water to as much land as possible with the idea that it should be shown that the present storage and run-off of creeks is taxed to the limit before further investment is made for storage dams. This also gets full value out of money already invested in large canals.

12. Statement of results under proposed operation at end of fiscal years 1912, 1913, and 1914 is as follows:

	1912		1913		1914	
	Lands which may be irrigated.	Storage.	Lands which may be irrigated.	Storage.	Lands which may be irrigated.	Storage.
Pablo division.....			11,000		26,600	
Pablo Reservoir.....				6,000		6,000
Crow division.....					9,000	
Post division.....	16,000		22,500		27,500	
Ninepipe Reservoir.....		5,000		5,000		15,000
Mission division.....	5,000		20,000		26,000	
St. Marys Lake.....				12,000		12,000
Jocko division.....	6,000		11,000		11,000	
Polson division.....			2,000		2,000	
Total.....	27,000	5,000	66,500	23,000	102,100	33,000

13. Map S-3337, tinted to show the developments proposed, is inclosed herewith.

H. N. SAVAGE.

HELENA, MONT., August 11, 1912.

1. The following is a statement of the work in progress on the Blackfeet project and the work proposed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for which an additional allotment of \$250,000 is requested, over and above the present requested allotment now before the present Congress:

2. The lands allotted on the Blackfeet project total about 40,000 acres, and the construction thus far and that proposed for the fiscal year 1914 has been restricted to works required for the irrigation of these allotted lands. Irrigation works have been designed which, when completed, will cover all irrigable lands in the reservation, amounting to about 122,500 acres.

3. The allotments now made are distributed throughout the reservation about as follows:

	Acres.
Along Birch Creek.....	1,480
Fisher Flats.....	15,000
Piegian Flats.....	2,560
Under Two Medicine North Side Canal.....	21,400
Total.....	40,440

4. Constructed works and the work proposed for construction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, will cover the lands now allotted. Modifications of the program of operations may be necessary or advisable as additional allotments are made.

CONSTRUCTION.

5. The first development of the Two Medicine Canal system has been completed, including 36 miles of main canal, with headworks and other structures and a distributing system to deliver water to about 24,000 acres of land complete with structures.

9. On the Badger system 12 miles of the Four Horns Supply Canal and a small distributing system of Piegian Flats has been completed. Construction is in progress on Four Horns Supply Canal headworks, structures for the Piegian Flats distributing system, and upon Two Medicine Lake Dam. The Carlow, Cut Bank, and Birch Creek units of the project remain to be constructed on completion of the Two Medicine and Badger units.

CONSTRUCTION DURING FISCAL YEAR.

10. With the present appropriation now pending in Congress, if allotment of funds is approved, it is proposed during the year ending June 30, 1913, to carry on work as outlined in the following estimate:

Two Medicine Dam.....	\$25,000
Fisher Canal excavation.....	86,000
Black Tail Creek diversion.....	9,000
Excavation Four Horns controlling works (partial estimate).....	12,000
Piegian system.....	8,000
Telephone line.....	2,000
Engineering and investigation for the project as a whole.....	4,000
Operation for season 1913 to June 30.....	4,000
Total.....	150,000

11. With the additional allotment of \$250,000 requested herein, it is proposed to carry on the construction of works indicated in the following estimate:

Four Horns controlling works.....	\$100,000
Fisher Canal construction, including two flumes, one wasteway, and cross-drainage culverts.....	120,000
Operation Two Medicine Canal system.....	8,000
Engineering and investigation, project as a whole.....	6,000
Fisher Flats distributing system, partial estimate.....	16,000
Total.....	250,000

12. The works outlined above and covered by estimate are indicated on drawing S-3553 hereto attached.¹

¹ Not printed.

HELENA, MONT., July 29, 1912.

1. The following is a statement of the work proposed for the Fort Peck project, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for which an additional allotment of \$282,500 is requested:

2. On the Fort Peck project there are 152,000 acres of irrigable land, of which approximately 80,000 acres are allotted to Indians in 40-acre tracts. Present construction has been restricted to land lying along the principal creeks crossing the reservation and discharging into the Missouri River, for tracts almost entirely made up of Indians' irrigable allotments.

3. The Little Porcupine unit of 2,000 acres is completed; the Poplar River unit of 28,000 acres is under construction, the present development including the B and C systems, of which the B system to irrigate 5,000 acres on the west side of the river is completed, and the C system for 8,000 acres on the east side is in course of construction. It is proposed to complete the C system and the Big Muddy Creek and Big Porcupine Creek units.

4. The work will be mostly performed by the Indians with their teams and as laborers. The Indians have shown unusual energy and are very much in need of work for their own support and as a means of acquiring equipment for the cultivation of their allotments. Very good results along these lines have been accomplished in operations so far conducted.

5. The water supply from each of these creeks is not steady nor abundant. It will be necessary for irrigation to be carried on when water is available. There is, however, sufficient supply to insure crops of hay, grain, and vegetables in any but exceptional years. Completion of these several small units is recommended first rather than beginning of work on the Missouri River gravity system, as a considerable tract of allotted land can be brought under irrigation by one season's operations, making possible the raising of crops immediately.

6. Constructed works:

Little Porcupine unit.—Diverting works, headgates, and canal, a reservoir of 3,900 acre-feet capacity and a lateral system to cover 2,500 acres has been constructed near Frazer, Mont. Flood waters from Little Porcupine Creek constitute the water supply. All of the land under this unit is allotted to Indians.

Poplar River unit.—The Poplar River unit as planned comprises a storage reservoir in T. 32 N., R. 49 E., and three canals designated A, B, and C canals. A and B canals will irrigate lands on the west side of Poplar River, approximately 10,000 and 6,000 acres respectively, and the C canal will irrigate 8,000 acres on the east side of the river. Provided water is available, the C canal may be extended to cover an additional 7,000 acres east of the town of Poplar close to the Great Northern Railway. The B canal, including the diversion dam, concrete headworks, and distribution system, has been constructed. The headworks of the C canal and about 6 miles of the main canal is completed and the remainder of this system will be brought near to completion with the ending of the year, June 30, 1913.

5. Proposed works for year ending June 30, 1914:

Poplar River unit.—It is proposed to complete the C canal to cover 8,000 acres. It is estimated that this work will require an expenditure of \$35,000.

Big Porcupine unit.—The plans for the construction of this unit contemplate the diversion of the flood waters of Big Porcupine Creek and the irrigation of about 4,000 acres of first-class land lying on the east side of this creek and the Milk River. Discharge measurements of Big Porcupine Creek show the run-off during the irrigating season to have been 4,300 acre-feet in 1909 and 5,100 acre-feet in 1910. It is proposed to construct a low diversion dam and a main canal about 10 miles in length having a capacity of 70 second-feet, and a lateral system for 4,000 acres. No storage is feasible. Practically all lands under this unit are allotted to Indians as irrigable allotments.

Big Muddy unit.—This unit covers about 16,000 acres in Tps. 29, 30, and 31 N., Rs. 30 and 31 E., and lying on the west side of Big Muddy Creek which forms the eastern boundary of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The lands are very flat and the soil is heavy. It is believed that good crops of hay and grain can be raised on this land under proper cultivation and irrigation. On the east side of the Big Muddy Creek a branch line of the Great Northern Railway from Bainville to Plentywood parallels the tract at a distance of 6 miles, affording good transportation facilities.

The water supply is limited to the spring floods on Big Muddy Creek and to limited storage on Wolf and Smoke Creeks, tributary to Big Muddy Creek on the west. Records of stream flow show a discharge of about 6,200 acre-feet for the year 1909 and about 24,000 acre-feet for the year 1910. This includes the run-off of Wolf Creek and Smoke Creek.

Proposed works include three small diversion dams on Big Muddy Creek and the construction of a system of laterals and dikes over the tract. The land being uniform and very flat, this system will not be expensive.

Sites of storage reservoirs on Wolf Creek and Smoke Creek are shown on accompanying drawing, S-3336.¹ The storage proposed on Wolf Creek requires an embankment of 85,300 cubic yards for a storage of 4,550 acre-feet. The storage on Smoke Creek requires an embankment of 75,600 cubic yards for a storage of 5,348 acre-feet. From the limited data on the runoff of these creeks, it is not considered that expenditure for greater storage than hereby proposed is justifiable.

6. The estimated cost of the work proposed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, is as follows:

Poplar River unit:

To complete the Poplar River unit C system, as outlined in former report for work ending June 30, 1913..... \$35,000

Big Muddy unit:

3 diversion dams, at \$3,400.....	\$10,200	
3 headworks structures, at \$1,600.....	4,800	
Distribution canals, 200,000 cubic yards, at 15 cents.....	30,000	
Dikes, 80,000 cubic yards, at 15 cents.....	12,000	
Drainage system, 50,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents.....	12,500	
Engineering, supervision, etc., 20 per cent.....	17,400	
		86,900

Wolf Creek dam, Big Muddy unit:

85,300 cubic yards embankment, at 40 cents.....	34,120	
Protection work.....	10,000	
Outlet structure.....	5,000	
Engineering, etc., 25 per cent.....	12,280	
		61,400

Smoke Creek dam, Big Muddy unit:

75,600 cubic yards embankment, at 40 cents.....	30,240	
Protection work.....	10,000	
Outlet structure.....	5,000	
Engineering, supervision, etc., 25 per cent.....	11,360	
		56,600

Big Porcupine unit:

Diversion dam.....	6,000	
Headworks.....	1,500	
Main canal, 40,000 cubic yards, at 20 cents.....	8,000	
Lateral system, 4,000 acres, at \$5.....	20,000	
Engineering, supervision, etc., 25 per cent.....	7,100	
		42,600
		282,500

H. N. SAVAGE.

JUSTIFICATION (ESTIMATES FOR 1914).

SURVEY WORK BY GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN MONTANA.

Surveying line 9 feet above high-water mark of the Flathead Lake during the year 1909..... \$25,000

Section 10 of the act approved Aug. 24, 1912 (Public 335), provides in part as follows:

"That an easement in, to, and over all lands bordering on or adjacent to Flathead Lake, Montana, which lie below an elevation of nine feet above the high-water mark of said lake for the year nineteen hundred and nine is hereby reserved for uses and purposes connected with storage for irrigation or development of water power, and all patents hereafter issued for any such lands shall recite such reservation."

It is estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that it will require \$25,000 for the necessary survey to fix this contour line. Sales of villa sites fronting Flathead Lake have been made by the General Land Office, as provided by the act of Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 296). Patents can not be issued therefor, however, until the contour lines referred to is surveyed and the legal subdivisions through which it passes officially lotted. Lots within the town site of Big Arm should be disposed of to the residents therein and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the Flathead Indians. As this town site fronts on Flathead Lake town lots therein can not be disposed of until the survey of the contour line referred to is made.

¹ Not printed.

Surveying Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.....	\$25, 000
The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year approved Aug. 24, 1912 (Public 235), carried an item of \$5,000 for survey work on the Fort Belknap Reservation. This work was started and carried on until the \$5,000 appropriated was exhausted. The surveying equipment was left on the reservation so that the work could be taken up as soon as the next surveying season opened. It is estimated that it will require \$25,000 to complete this work.	
Surveying Tongue River Reservation, Mont.....	25, 000
Allotments should be made to the Indians of the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana at the earliest practicable date. About one-half of this reservation, or approximately 250,000 acres, is unsurveyed. The work should be taken up at the commencement of the next surveying season, as the necessary crew and equipment will be available and in the vicinity at that time.	
Total.....	75, 000

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1912.

**STATEMENT OF MR. FREDERICK H. NEWELL, DIRECTOR
RECLAMATION SERVICE.**

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of "Montana" we have this provision:

For continuing the construction of irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, in Montana, and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under authority of law, including the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$200,050, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 4, 1910, to remain available until expended.

That is the item as it is presented to us by the department, and we would like to have some information as to the necessity for making this appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. Now, Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Newell makes his statement, I would like to make a brief statement, as it will facilitate our hearings, I think, and enable us to get through more promptly than we will otherwise. There appeared to be, at the time of the last hearing, 2,265 Flathead Indians. The land to be irrigated comprises 150,000 acres, at an estimated cost of \$3,781,000, the cost per acre being \$30. There was expended to July 1, 1911, \$490,019.44. We appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, \$400,000, and in the last appropriation bill, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, we appropriated \$200,000. Now, they are asking for the next fiscal year an appropriation of \$200,050. The former hearings disclosed the fact that these Indians have lands and timber conservatively estimated to be worth about \$5,000,000; and \$370,000 of the moneys expended on this project had been actually reimbursed in the Treasury at the time of the hearings a year ago. There appears to be five units in connection with this project, and when the hearings were held last year the Jocko unit, I think, was said to be 81.5 per cent completed, the Mission unit was 9.6 per cent completed; the Pablo unit was 28.7 per cent completed; the Polson unit was 9.8 per cent completed, and the Post unit was 31 per cent completed.

Mr. Ferris suggested that Mr. Newell should insert at this point a statement covering these five Montana projects or units, showing the probable estimate of cost of the total project, the total acreage to be irrigated, and the price per acre of each unit.

Mr. NEWELL. I would like to state that these units are merely arbitrary divisions for convenience of construction and that to estimate the cost on a unit basis would be extremely unfair to the Indians who might happen to be located on an expensive unit, the cost of which, under our present scheme, must be divided up with the less expensive units. In other words, if that rule were not observed the man whose farm is close to the main canal would get his water at a nominal rate, while the man who is located 5 or 10 miles away from the main canal would be charged a prohibitive rate, which is not in accord with commercial practice or with economical construction in the building of large irrigation systems. The underlying principle is that every project shall be considered as a whole and the same amount of money charged whether the water is delivered, say, a mile from the main canal or 100 miles from the main canal, because otherwise we would only irrigate a small portion of each project at a very small price and be compelled to throw away a large portion of the remainder. So that in making these estimates we divided the total cost of the project by the total acreage and did not attempt to estimate the cost of the units or laterals, for the reason that there would be an inordinate amount put on one allotment, and the construction would not be economical nor in accord with the commercial practice.

Now, the present condition of the work, as shown by the last copy of the Reclamation Record for November, 1912, is as follows: The Jocko division is 84 per cent completed; the Mission division is 11.6 per cent completed; the Lablo division is 42.5 per cent completed; the Polson division is 9.9 per cent completed; and the Post division is 35.8 per cent completed. The general plan followed in this development has been to build the canals as rapidly as possible in order to reach the Indians who are living on the land and who desire water, but not to build them to full size at first, because, as shown by our experience with white settlers and Indians, during the first few years, the irrigation system is not used to its full capacity; so that, with our limited funds, we are building canals perhaps of half size in order to reach out and get to the men who are located on the land and who are actually demanding the water, though the intention is that when these lands are developed the system will be gradually enlarged in accordance with the economic demands upon it. If we build them of full size now, the cost of operation and maintenance and the expense due to the silting of the canals would result in loss of money which can be used to greater advantage in extending the system to the men who are needing the water. Now, they are greatly embarrassed on this very reservation because of the fact that Indians have been allotted tracts of land which are widely scattered from each other and the intermediate lands have been taken up by white settlers with the understanding on their part, at least, that they would be supplied with water as soon as possible. Some of these white settlers are living on these lands and are trying to make homes there, and they are in desperate need of water to enable them to remain. Some of the Indians are living on their land, while other Indian lands are being rented to whites who are asking for water. With our limited funds, we are trying to bring this system out as rapidly as possible to supply the men who are actually there and who we believe will use the water at once.

The ideal way of developing a system like that would be to take a zone or unit and build it up solid on the basis of the people using the water, but as the reservations are divided and as the Indians are allowed to select whatever lands each man thinks is best suited to his needs, that is impossible. They take up the land in spots, and because of the spotted condition of the settlements, we are under the necessity of laying out our work with reference to these spots rather than by the more economical method of developing a piece at the time. The same result would have followed if all the buildings in this town had been constructed on certain blocks which would have been built up solidly before any other blocks were built upon. That would have resulted in a very great economy in the matter of city administration. But we can not do it that way, so that, in the case of a city, we must provide sewers, gas and water supply to the people who are there and at the places where they have settled, with the intention of enlarging the systems from year to year as the population increases.

The last Reclamation Record gives, as it gives each month, the progress of each part of the work and the general agricultural conditions on each project. The year 1912 has been quite favorable. It has been a good year for the production of grain, especially. They are now seeding the lands to wheat, and they will continue to break up the land and seed them as extensively as we can promise the assurance of water.

My object is to urge that these appropriations be made as large as possible, because there is no economy in small annual appropriations of less than is actually needed for the extension of the system, and because we have the people there on the ground. There are numbers of white families that are struggling along trying to make a living there and they are making pitiful appeals to the Government to continue the work on these canals. They are making the most heart-breaking requests that we build, for instance, a little ditch out 4 or 5 miles to a group of families on this side and another group of families on the other side. I do not think that I exaggerate when I state that there is hardly a place in the United States where the condition of the settlers is more to be deplored than at this place, because of the fact that they went on that reservation with the belief that the system would soon be installed.

Mr. FERRIS. Let me interrupt you to ask a question at this point: What was it that led them to believe that the Federal Government was going to supply water to them from an appropriation on the Indian appropriation bill?

Mr. NEWELL. The conditions of the sale were for settlement and cultivation, and, as these are arid lands, they must be irrigated before they can be cultivated. The Government had already planned an irrigation system and it was well understood, or generally understood, and so stated in the papers, that the proceeds from the disposal of timber and lands were to be devoted to the building of these irrigation systems. One of the conditions of sale is that title can be obtained only when they have paid the Government the cost of the water; so that they had every reason to believe that the system would be constructed, because it was a condition of the sale that they should pay their proportionate part of the cost of the water.

Mr. FERRIS. Do you mean to say that the title is withheld until the price of the land is paid plus the price of the water?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. And that was a condition of the sale to these settlers?

Mr. NEWELL. There is a lien in the law on the land under which the Government can collect from the owners of the land the cost of the water when it is ascertained. Now, to guard against any misunderstanding, a circular was issued calling to the settlers' attention especially the fact that the construction of the work depended upon annual appropriations by Congress of money which would ultimately be obtained from the disposal of the water on these lands. Nevertheless, a majority of them, not being lawyers or men of any unusual degree of education or knowing the course of governmental affairs, assumed that if the Government made that a condition of sale it would be obligated to at once build the works, and it was so stated in the daily papers. I remember that I personally took extreme care, whenever I saw that statement in the papers, to send a copy of this circular so that the individual would not be misled by the statement that the Government had promised to build the works at any particular time.

Mr. FERRIS. What did these lands sell for approximately under that agreement?

Mr. NEWELL. I do not recollect. There was a certain agreement as to the price, or an appraisal, and I think it was possibly \$10 per acre, or something like that, to be paid to the Indians, and then there was a condition attached that the cost of water would ultimately be paid by the purchasers.

Mr. FERRIS. What proportion of the purchase price of the land has been paid by the settlers under this agreement or order?

Mr. NEWELL. My impression is that they paid down one-fourth and the balance they are paying in annual installments.

Mr. FERRIS. You do not know how many payments have been made?

Mr. NEWELL. No, sir; but judging from the analogy of other reservations, they are probably paid by this time.

Mr. FERRIS. So that, as I understand it, a part of the money carried in the Indian appropriation bill is for the benefit of the Indian allotments, or is to provide water for the Indian allotments, and a part of it is for the benefit or irrigation of lands that have been purchased by white settlers?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. What percentage of this project of five units will water the lands of white people and what percentage will water the lands of Indians?

Mr. NEWELL. Roughly speaking, the Indians are distributed fairly uniformly over about one-third or one-half of the land in each particular division. One-third or one-half of the land in each particular division is held by Indians. Of course, I am speaking simply from my recollection.

Mr. FERRIS. Then, you would say that half of this appropriation was used for the irrigation of Indian allotments and that one-half was used for the benefit of white settlers who have gone in there and purchased lands in these units?

Mr. NEWELL. At the present time more than one-half has been spent for the benefit of Indians, because we have attempted in all cases to reach the Indian settlements first so that they would not be discouraged. In reaching the Indian settlements, of course we pass through a great deal of land belonging to white settlers, but in making our plans for immediate construction we have acted almost wholly with reference to the Indian allottees, giving them first preference.

Mr. FERRIS. What percentage of the Indians live on their allotments?

Mr. NEWELL. That varies from season to season. During the pleasant weather the people are generally wandering, but in the winter season they are more apt to be on their allotments.

Mr. FERRIS. What percentage of them actually take hold of the plowhandle and plant, reap, and cultivate?

Mr. NEWELL. I should say, roughly, 10 per cent.

Mr. FERRIS. Then 90 per cent of the lands that are watered are utilized by lessees, are they?

Mr. NEWELL. They are gradually developing. An Indian may cultivate 2 or 3 or 5 acres. For example: One man has, I think, over 1,000 acres of excellent irrigated land, and it is worth possibly a quarter of a million dollars. Of course it is impossible for him to till more than 4 or 5 acres, or possibly 40 acres. Now, that illustrates the unfortunate result of the practical application of the law under which lands were allotted to each separate member of the family. Take, for instance, a French Canadian family, with 10 or a dozen children, and each taking 40 acres of irrigable land. That family would have an amount of land so large that, of course, the family itself could not till but a very small proportion of it. That is the reason why we are forced to build these canal systems so long. They run, for instance, across or near a 1,000-acre tract belonging to one family, but that family will only take enough water for a few acres. Nevertheless, we must traverse it to get to the families beyond.

Mr. FERRIS. To what extent is the Reclamation Service carrying out the irrigation projects of the Indian Office?

Mr. NEWELL. The Reclamation Service, acting as contractor for the Indian Office, carries on large works of this kind. The engineers of the Indian Office pass upon or approve the general plans and turn over to us the work for execution on as nearly as possible the basis observed by commercial contractors, except that we are doing it without profit or interest on the investment. In other words, we have the organization, the men, and the experience for handling large works of this kind effectively and economically. We say to the Indian Office, "If you wish to make use of our organization, men and experience, we will expend as much of this appropriation as you desire in completing certain details of this work in accordance with principles which you may prescribe."

Mr. FERRIS. I gather from your statement that approximately 50 per cent of these lands that are being irrigated are Indian allotments and the other 50 per cent are lands belonging to white settlers, and I gather, also, that of the 50 per cent of Indian allottees' lands being irrigated only about 10 per cent of the Indians actually take hold of the plow and plant, cultivate, and reap.

Mr. NEWELL. I should say that 10 per cent of the Indian lands are not cultivated by the Indians.

Mr. FERRIS. What per cent of the lands would you say are cultivated by the Indians?

Mr. NEWELL. I should say that of the men capable of working fully one-third of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits of some kind.

Mr. FERRIS. You think that one-third of the male adults are engaged in agricultural pursuits on these irrigated lands?

Mr. NEWELL. Probably more than that, because they are fairly good workers, and many of them are chopping wood in the mountains.

Mr. FERRIS. Your service is an arm of the Interior Department, is it not?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. And the Indian Office is an arm of the Interior Department, is it not?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. And your service contracts in a way with the Indian Office for the irrigation of these lands. Now, what is the obvious necessity of having one arm of the Interior Department contracting with another arm of the Interior Department for this work, and why should the Indian appropriation bill carry any appropriation for irrigation at all?

Mr. NEWELL. The Indian appropriation bill must carry the appropriation to do the work, because of the obligations imposed upon the Government by agreements with the Indians and by the sales of Indian lands to whites. In other words, the Government is obligated, as I understand it, legally and morally, to build these irrigation systems.

Mr. FERRIS. How are we obligated to do that?

Mr. NEWELL. If you wish I will insert in the hearing a copy of the proclamations or orders bearing on that.

Mr. FERRIS. Will you insert in the record at this point a reference to the statute creating that obligation, or will you point out the obligation the Federal Government is under to appropriate money out of the Federal Treasury for the irrigation of lands on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana that have been disposed of to white settlers?

Mr. NEWELL. I will do so.

Mr. FERRIS. What is the obligation of the Federal Government to irrigate even the Indian allotments irrespective of the expense that may be involved?

Mr. NEWELL. It is understood that that is one of the conditions upon which the Indians accepted allotments in severalty and upon which they gave up their timber and other valuable lands; that is, that the Government would irrigate these lands and make it possible for the families to support themselves upon them. That is involved in the statement which I will present in answer to your previous question.

Mr. FERRIS. My previous question related more particularly to the lands acquired by white settlers, and I want the questions taken up separately.

Mr. NEWELL. I will supply that information.

Mr. FERRIS. You say that the understanding was, at the time the Indians received their allotments and permitted their surplus lands

to be sold, that their lands would be irrigated so that they could make a living on them. Now, where is that agreement to be found?

Mr. NEWELL. That is presumably contained in the legislation and in the agreement following the legislation made with the Indians that certain of the lands should be designated as irrigable, as forests, as grazing lands, etc., and under those agreements the Indians were to select their lands in accordance with that classification.

Mr. FERRIS. Is that a part of the allotment act or a part of the law which provided for the sale of the ceded lands, or is it only an agreement?

Mr. NEWELL. It is understood that it is included in the act itself.

Mr. FERRIS. Will you get hold of the particular section or part of that act that relates to this particular obligation on the part of the Government and furnish it for the record?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir; I will.

The work of the Indian Office in connection with irrigation naturally divides itself into two groups; first, attending to an infinite number of small details of operation, management, reconstruction, and inspection of small systems widely scattered all over the western part of the United States. The second group is composed of a few large works that require large organization and heavy machinery, and involving special knowledge and expert advice on certain big problems. The Indian Office in the past has found it more economical and effective, because our service does nothing but build large works, to utilize our organization, our men, and machinery in building a few of the big works they have in hand, because we can do it more economically and effectively than they can with their scattered organization, which is attending to an infinite number of relatively small matters. This division was made by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with reference to securing the most economical and effective conduct of the work. The analogy here is very similar to that found in all Government bureaus where there is some one bureau doing a particular kind of work. For instance, the Isthmian Canal Commission uses a great deal of cement, but they have the Bureau of Standards to test the cement for them. We do the same thing in other lines. Where an existing bureau is making a specialty of certain lines of work, we get that bureau to do that sort of work for us, and, under the proper provisions of law, repayment is made for the work just as if we had employed some outside firm to do it for us.

Mr. FERRIS. Who determines whether or not the project is too large for the Indian Office to handle?

Mr. NEWELL. The Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. FERRIS. Then, after the appropriation is made, the question is put up to the Secretary of the Interior as to whether or not your office shall handle the project or whether the Indian Office shall handle it.

Mr. NEWELL. A joint recommendation is made by the head of the two bureaus and approved by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to these particularly large pieces of work.

Mr. FERRIS. Then the money, while it is provided and carried in the Indian appropriation act, is paid over to your service by the Indian Bureau, treating you in the nature of contractors?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. FERRIS. How many of these jobs are you doing for the Indian Office now?

Mr. NEWELL. At present the principal work is that in Montana.

Mr. FERRIS. What has been expended in dollars and cents up to date on the Jocko project?

Mr. NEWELL. The total for the Jocko unit is not given here. It is in separate items. These foot up \$132,973.48. I will put all of the totals in the record.

Mr. FERRIS. All right. You can insert your answers to all these questions in the record. Now, how much has been expended on the Mission project up to date?

How much has been expended on the Pablo project up to date?

How much has been expended on the Polson project up to date?

How much has been expended on the Post unit up to date?

And at the same time will you insert in the record at this point a statement showing the amount that will be required to finish up each one of these projects?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Newell, I showed you a few moments ago the act under which these lands were opened up. The act is dated April 23, 1904, and is an act "for the survey and allotment of land now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment."

Section 14 of this act of April 23, 1904, reads as follows:

SEC. 14. That the proceeds received from the sale of said lands in conformity with this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and after deducting the expenses of the commission, of classification and sale of lands, and such other incidental expenses as shall have been necessarily incurred, and expenses of the survey of the land, shall be expended or paid as follows: One half shall be expended from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior as he may deem advisable for the benefit of the said Indians and such persons having tribal rights on the reservation, including the lower Pend d'Oreille or Kalispel thereon at the time this act shall take effect, in the construction of irrigation ditches, the purchase of stock cattle, farming implements, or other necessary articles to aid the Indians in farming and stock raising, and in the education and civilization of the Indians, and the remaining half to be paid to the said Indians and such persons having tribal rights on the reservation, including the lower Pend d'Oreille or Kalispel thereon at the date of the proclamation provided for in section 9 hereof, or expended on their account, as they may elect.

That, I find, was amended by the act of 1911. Section 9 of the Indian appropriation act of 1911, or that part of the section relating to this matter, reads as follows:

For the construction of irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, in Montana, and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under authority of law, including the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$400,000.

Now, did your division or the Secretary of the Interior base this estimate of \$400,000 on these five units or divisions that you speak of?

Mr. NEWELL. No, sir. These units have been an informal growth for purely administrative purposes—for the purpose of classifying accounts and for construction purposes. For example, a certain piece of land may be reached by the extension of one division or unit or another according to the circumstances of the construction at the time, so that for an adjacent unit, if some unforeseen difficulty should arise and a man would want water on one side while we may be building on the other, the water may be carried across from another system.

The CHAIRMAN. Each unit is so divided as to obtain water from a certain watershed to irrigate the lands on that watershed, is it not?

Mr. NEWELL. It is all tied together so that anyone may be supplied with water from any other unit. The system is in progression from the south toward the north, and all sources of supply are tied together, and all the lands which may be supplied with water are tied together in such a way that if there is a deficiency from one source, or if a dam is not yet completed in one locality, the people may be provided for temporarily from another part of the system. Of course, we can not run the water backward or uphill, but the system is progressively downhill and it is all tied together.

The CHAIRMAN. Did your bureau have the making of the plans, estimates, etc., for these five units on this Flathead Reservation originally?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir; we made the plans for the whole reservation, and then at different times subdivided it into these units for administrative purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been under your division all the time?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir; our contract is to complete the work, and we have divided that up for convenience of construction into these divisions or units.

The CHAIRMAN. The language of this law is as follows:

For the construction of irrigation systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, in Montana, and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under authority of law, including the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$400,000.

Now, that is for construction, is it not, and for the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was the purpose at that time to complete the work for that \$400,000?

Mr. NEWELL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have it to do it—this is the act of 1911.

Mr. NEWELL. That, as I understand it, was toward carrying out a plan previously made which involved the expenditure of several million dollars, and I should say that that \$400,000 was a part of a continuing project.

Mr. STEPHENS. No, sir; there is a special provision here and I will call your attention to it:

For continuing the construction of first unit of irrigation system and irrigating the allotted lands of the Indians of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, and the unallotted irrigable lands disposed of under authority of law, including the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$150,000.

That seems to be for the first unit. Now, have you carried out that law?

Mr. NEWELL. That is not for the Flathead Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; Flathead Reservation.

Mr. NEWELL. The appropriations were not made by units; that is my understanding. They have been made annually, in accordance with a general scheme for irrigating all of the lands and reservations, which general scheme, I think, has involved over \$4,000,000. Annually appropriations have been made; for instance, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, \$200,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there has been \$900,000 more than mentioned in that act paid already, has there not?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir. There has been \$900,000 more appropriated. But this is for continuing the work, which will ultimately cost several million dollars. In other words, as I understand it, this \$400,000 mentioned here is not to complete any one particular piece of work, but it is to continue work already begun, and which must be appropriated for in the future in order to carry it to completion.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, can you state to the committee the present condition of the work and the necessity for this special specific appropriation at this time?

Mr. NEWELL. The present condition of the work is shown in concise form in the monthly report of the service printed in the Reclamation Record for November, 1912, giving a statement of the condition and the items which have been completed during the previous month. We are now in a condition to deliver water to a considerable number of Indian farms—I can not give offhand the precise number—and other Indians are expecting to irrigate next spring, as rapidly as we can bring water to them. Incidentally, in reaching those farms we are reaching the lands of the whites, and they are also importuning us to extend the system, in the belief that it will ultimately be extended so as to benefit them individually.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you propose to furnish water to individual units, or are you taking it altogether as a whole?

Mr. NEWELL. As a whole. We are furnishing water to lands in each of these so-called units and giving preference to these Indians who are living on the lands, expecting that they will cultivate the lands as soon as we bring water to them; all of the units being connected together, so that from the higher to the lower water can be fed through, and thus if a certain reservoir or diversion canal is not built at once, we can temporarily run water to the land through some other channel and supply immediate needs. In other words, secure the largest benefit to the Indians and the whites who are actually on the ground.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Newell, do you know to what extent any moneys have been received that have gone into the Treasury for this fund since the hearings a year ago?

Mr. NEWELL. No; I could not give that.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Abbott, do you know?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; I do not know.

Mr. BURKE. Will you ascertain and furnish the information for the record at this point, so that it will appear in the report of the hearings how much money has been actually received up to the last information that you have, giving the date; money that has gone into the Treasury and has been reimbursed? That is, of the moneys that have been expended since it started.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; I will get that.

(The statement in question not furnished.)

Mr. BURKE. Now, Mr. Newell, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, you had \$400,000, and \$200,000 for the present fiscal year; what have you to say as to the necessity for \$250,000 to continue the work for the following fiscal year?

Mr. NEWELL. It is extremely necessary. In fact, I think we asked the department to make a larger estimate, because of the fact that the

development of this reservoir is progressing with such extreme slowness that, as I understand it, literally scores of families are being starved out who have gone in in good faith; and it is simply a question as to how rapidly this money will be available; and upon that is dependent the use of the lands by the Indians and by the whites.

Mr. BURKE. Have you reduced your force now since the beginning of this fiscal year from what you had in the previous year?

Mr. NEWELL. We have to keep it reduced down to the size of the appropriation—that is to say, it has been elastic.

Mr. BURKE. Assuming that there was no limit, and you could have as much money as you desired to carry on this project to completion, how much money would you consider that you could economically expend in the next fiscal year?

Mr. NEWELL. In the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1914, we could expend economically—more economically than a less sum—

Mr. BURKE (interposing). That is what I mean.

Mr. NEWELL. About \$500,000. This work should be completed within a total of six years, say, from the time it was begun; and already a considerable portion of that time has elapsed.

Mr. BURKE. Now, you will recall the fact that the last three or four years the committee has intimated that it was not willing to expend about \$4,000,000—

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. For the completion of this project, in advance of the moneys being received from the sale of timber and lands, and the committee intimated that it wanted to complete those projects or units that were so far advanced that they ought to be completed and then stop. Now, is there going to be a point where we can stop, or is it going to be each year necessary to continue these appropriations until the whole amount is appropriated?

Mr. NEWELL. It is necessary either to arbitrarily stop without any particular reason except to stop, or to continue. That is to say, there is no particular geographic or meritorious reason that you can give for not taking it to these men's lands while you take it to these others; neither by geographic position nor by intrinsic merit, because a group of Indians happened to be located, for instance, up near the source of water supply; there might be, perhaps some reason for giving all of those Indians at that end of the reservation water, but the men who are a little farther off are just as meritorious; their claims are as good; and you will simply have to throw an absolutely arbitrary line across and say, "We will stop here."

Mr. BURKE. Well, if it is a good proposition the quicker it is completed the better from every standpoint, is it not?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes; as a commercial proposition or business proposition. If you were trustees there on behalf of any institution, you would do everything possible to finish the project and to put it on a sound basis. As it is, the dragging out indefinitely is, of course, due to the expense and to the discouragement of the whole development of that country. If we could dispose of the whole thing and let somebody else take it up and finish it, it would be a good commercial proposition to them. But the Government is in it; it has got the thing partly done. The people are there really, as they say, on the promises of the Government, and we are carrying it on in a small way year after year without much satisfaction to anybody, so that there is no

good reason to be urged in favor of continuing small appropriations, excepting that that is all the money we can get.

Mr. BURKE. Do you know how much of the \$400,000 that was available for the last fiscal year was expended on the 30th of June?

Mr. NEWELL. I can not give it to the 30th of June immediately. I can give it to the 30th of September, 1912, the total expenditures. The total net cost of the project as carried on the books is \$963,638.40.

Mr. BURKE. And the appropriation was about \$1,500,000, was it? How much was it?

Mr. NEWELL. I do not know how much of the appropriation was properly chargeable to this.

Mr. BURKE. In the cost of \$30 an acre, the Indian, I presume, will pay for the cost of irrigating his own land; in other words, the whole cost is charged up against the land on such a basis that each party pays the same proportion of the cost, the Indian and the white?

Mr. NEWELL. The theory of the amended act, I think, is that when the Indian sells his land the purchaser becomes obligated, or the land.

Mr. BURKE. Well, you do not catch my point: The white man pays \$30 an acre——

Mr. NEWELL. The land is not yet settled.

Mr. BURKE. Well, we will assume that that is the case, and the price is \$30 an acre. That price is fixed on the basis of all the land contributing, is it not?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. So that if one-third of it is Indian land and two-thirds of it goes to white settlers, the Indian pays his proportion of the cost of the reclamation, does he not?

Mr. NEWELL. All the land is reclaimed in the most economical manner. Now, if we should stop and reclaim only a portion, of course the cost of that portion would be greater than if we reclaimed the whole.

Mr. BURKE. Are any of these white settlers getting water yet?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. On what basis?

Mr. NEWELL. On a rental basis.

Mr. BURKE. Then the question of what they are to pay for their water finally has not yet been fixed?

Mr. NEWELL. Not yet, because we must assume that the project is to be completed. Now, if we should stop and say, "We will only do so much," then we must charge them perhaps several times that amount for their proportion of cost.

The CHAIRMAN. I see there was an unexpended balance, Mr. Newell, of \$85,000 at the end of 1912. The figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

Balance unexpended at close of previous fiscal year.....	\$21, 000
Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.....	400, 000

Total amount available during year.....	421, 000
The amount expended was.....	336, 000

Leaving an unexpended balance at the close of the fiscal year of.....	85, 000
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That is the statement I find here.

Mr. NEWELL. What is the date?

The CHAIRMAN. June 30, 1912.

Mr. NEWELL. Probably there were liabilities against that which at that time were not posted against it. That is, presumably, we had not rendered the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your custom with regard to rendering those bills?

Mr. NEWELL. We render them as soon as possible after the close of each month; but some of the items, for instance, for freight and things like that, which are very slow in adjustment with the railroads, are delayed so that we can not always render our bills promptly, because we must in turn get our bills promptly from railroads and commercial houses.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many months does it take you to get your bills from railroads?

Mr. NEWELL. The Southern Pacific is 18 months behind; we can not force them to act. With the Northern Pacific, it is six months. We send them requests to expedite the settlement, but can not get them to act sooner.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Newell, how much did you say had been expended up to September 30?

Mr. NEWELL. Up to September 30, 1912, the total net cost was \$963,638.40.

Mr. BURKE. And you have expended about \$30,000 of the appropriation for the current fiscal year, because the appropriations previously amounted to \$932,000, have you?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Now, there is just one further question: This estimate has suggested that the money appropriated for this and other irrigation projects be appropriated to remain available until expended. Have you anything to suggest upon that?

Mr. NEWELL. That is very important, in order to secure economy of construction, for this reason: The economical construction period is generally in July, August, and September, when the streams are down and the days are longer. Now, there is a certain class of work, however, like steam-shovel work that we can not do then. We must adjust our expenditures to peculiar climatic and industrial conditions. For instance, in building a dam we have to wait until that portion of the year when we have a minimum of water. In other cases we have to wait until there is water for our mechanical and stock purposes. So that if we can have this money available for use at the most economic time we can always use it with the most efficient results.

Mr. BURKE. How long is money available in the ordinary way?

Mr. NEWELL. It is available until expended, if we have incurred obligations against it. That is to say, in June we begin to figure what our balance will be, and then we must adjust our work so that those liabilities lying against it will mature in such a way as to be paid by the Treasury. These statements of actual expenditures, by the way, very seldom carry the liabilities which must naturally stay back.

Mr. BURKE. I understand that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what is your custom with reference to carrying these unexpended balances? I see from that statement that there was a balance of \$31,000 June 30, 1912. That is your custom now, is it not?

Mr. NEWELL. It is our custom to plan the work to exactly utilize the appropriation, and then when we know what the next appro-

priation is, if we find greater economy will be secured by letting the work wait until July, we lump it in July and August, rather than forcing it earlier in the season.

The CHAIRMAN. I call your attention to lines 15 to 20, inclusive, page 29, of the pending bill, which reads in this way:

For continuing construction of irrigation systems to irrigate allotted lands of the Indians of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana, including necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$175,000, the same to be reimbursable and to remain available until expended.

Now what justification have you to offer in regard to that matter?

Mr. BURKE. Before Mr. Newell makes a statement I want to make this little statement so that it will appear in the record: There are 2,200 Blackfeet Indians. It is estimated that they will have 600,000 acres of surplus land. The irrigable land amounts to 133,000 acres. The amount expended up to the time of the hearings last year was \$650,000 on this project, and it was estimated that it would require \$900,000 to complete it; estimated cost per acre, \$40. \$150,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and \$100,000 for the current fiscal year. The amount asked this year is \$175,000. A year ago the Two Medicine unit was said to be 57.5 per cent constructed and the Badger unit 10.8 per cent.

Mr. NEWELL. In the case of the Blackfeet project the units are more nearly geographically distinct than they are in the case of the Flathead; and the progress on the work, as shown by the last "Reclamation Record" for the Two Medicine unit was 72 per cent completed, and the Badger Fisher unit, including the Pegan Flats, 25 per cent. In the case of each of these units the Indian allotments have been fairly well concentrated out on the lands themselves, due to rather extraordinary action by the Indian Office in bringing every possible pressure to bear on the Indians to take the allotments in a solid body; so that the cost of irrigating the Indian allotments is relatively less than it would be if they had been encouraged to scatter out. Now, in the case of this, as in the other work, economy would demand that we have as much of the money available for completing the entire work as possible. There is loss of effectiveness in prolonging this work, and if it is to be completed the quicker the money is appropriated the better for the development of the country and of the Indians themselves; and there is no particular reason why the allotment should be placed at \$175,000, or any other sum; we have asked, I think, for a larger amount; but the department concluded to cut it to \$175,000. We can utilize that to advantage. But, as in the case of these other big systems, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck, the sooner the work is done, if it is to be done at all, the better for all concerned.

Mr. BURKE. No money has been expended on this project, except on the Two Medicine and the Badger units, has it?

Mr. NEWELL. The total expenditures on the project to the end of September—the net expenditure, is \$616,627, and the major portion of that expenditure is, on the Two Medicine unit, in the building of the Two Medicine Lake dam and portions of the canals, two half-sized, in order to get the water out as quickly as possible to some allotments. Next to that in importance comes the Badger Fisher unit, in the southern part of the reservation, where the Indians are just beginning to clear their farms. The greater part of the Indians, however, and of the development, is on the Two Medicine unit.

Mr. BURKE. Then the money has practically all been expended on those two units?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. There is a unit known as "Burch Creek," is there not?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. There has been no money expended on that?

Mr. NEWELL. There have been preliminary surveys, costing about \$200.

Mr. BURKE. Have there been any other moneys expended on it?

Mr. NEWELL. On Burch Creek? No; those are the two large units, the ones I have mentioned.

Mr. BURKE. Now, what would be the objection, Mr. Newell, in making the appropriation to continue the work in this particular instance to have the appropriation limited to be expended upon those two particular units?

Mr. NEWELL. Well, they practically embrace most of the reservation; you would simply leave out some of the Indians who happen to be on the Burch Creek Canal.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the Indians be materially injured if that was left out?

Mr. NEWELL. Those men would be deprived of getting water. That Burch Creek Canal is only a small canal, which could be built partly by the Indians themselves. I will show you on the map [showing map].

The CHAIRMAN. How much money would be required to complete that?

Mr. NEWELL. I could not tell you exactly.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Newell, simply that we may have the information: To what extent in these reclamation projects do you employ Indian labor?

Mr. NEWELL. As far as possible; we utilize all the Indians we can; and in some cases have been very successful in inducing them to work, always giving preference to an Indian and going out of our way to furnish him employment if he will seek for it, or will accept it.

Mr. BURKE. And are these projects that you are working upon for the Indian Office being built, or is any part of the work being done, under contract?

Mr. NEWELL. Some of the work; yes, sir.

Mr. BURKE. To what extent?

Mr. NEWELL. Probably 10 per cent, or from there to 25.

Mr. BURKE. Is that excavation work mostly?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes. We try to let small contracts; if the Indian himself will take a contract, we prefer to have him to do it that way.

Mr. BURKE. Do you contract, as a matter of fact, with Indians for the work?

Mr. NEWELL. I think we are contracting with the more intelligent Indians.

Mr. BURKE. Do you know whether the contractors who are not Indians employ Indians to any extent?

Mr. NEWELL. They do if they can. The contractors, as a rule, are not quite as patient with the Indians and as considerate of them as our men, because our men have been instructed to make a specialty of employing Indians, and we try to occupy the position that a contracting company would in subcontracting. As you know, in

any large contract the main contractor is really the financier who subdivides the work and lets it out to individuals and smaller corporations. So that we, in building this for the Indian Office, act for the Indian Office and "sub" it, as they say, whenever it is practicable to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many Indian allottees are receiving water on this project?

Mr. NEWELL. Roughly speaking, I think we have now water for, say, 200 allotments. But we are rapidly increasing the number day by day as the work progresses.

The CHAIRMAN. How many white persons have purchased lands and are receiving the benefits of the project?

Mr. NEWELL. I do not think it is for the whites.

Mr. ABBOTT. Not any yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been any leases made on that project to white persons?

Mr. REEVES. The allotments have not been approved, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this would all be practically for the benefit of the Indians, would it?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, and the Indians have done a very large portion of the work on Blackfeet Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. You are having the Indians do the work as far as possible?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; and we are asking for \$25,000 out of our reimbursable fund, to help these Indians occupy and improve their allotments next year. You see the allotments, not having been improved they have no individual funds to work with, and out reports are that these Blackfeet Indians are very anxious to settle on and improve their allotments, if we can get a little money for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. How much assets have they?

Mr. ABBOTT. They have considerable live stock.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money in the Treasury?

Mr. ABBOTT. They have—is it \$600,000?

Mr. BURKE. I do not know about their fund.

Mr. ABBOTT. What is the fund the Blackfeet have?

The CHAIRMAN. About 600,000 acres of surplus lands they have, I know.

Mr. BURKE. That was, last year at the hearings it was so estimated.

Mr. ABBOTT. They have a fund, too.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount?

Mr. REEVES. \$10,956 is the interest on the trust fund.

Mr. BURKE. Well, the trust fund would not be available to reimburse this.

The CHAIRMAN. What other assets have they?

Mr. ABBOTT. What is that main fund, Mr. Reeves? What is the total amount in the Treasury to their credit? Of course, that is not available, as Mr. Burke says.

Mr. REEVES. \$34,883 is the interest.

Mr. BURKE. Well, the assets from which they hope to reimburse this fund are 600,000 acres of land.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this land would be available under ditches for sale, under this plan?

Mr. ABBOTT. There are about 50,000 acres of this irrigable land that is allotted to Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. How much in all?

Mr. ABBOTT. Whatever balance you have after deducting that from the total irrigable lands would be for sale, Mr. Newell, would it not?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes. Our system is planned almost exclusively to take care of the Indian allotments. Some of the allotments to dead Indians will be sold; but up to the present time we have planned to use this money almost exclusively for the benefit of the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. But how much would that increase the value of the other irrigable lands that would come under these ditches?

Mr. NEWELL. There is no other land that would come under these ditches.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only for the Indians?

Mr. NEWELL. Only for the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, what would be the value of the 600,000 acres of nonirrigable lands that belonged to those Indians?

Mr. NEWELL. I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman. We were confusing two things. I will show you on the map [showing map]. The plan we now propose is to irrigate Indian lands; but ultimately there will be these large areas in yellow which can be reached by extensions.

The CHAIRMAN. But if you complete the project as you now have it planned, how much land would be covered by that, and how much of allotted lands?

Mr. NEWELL. The total irrigable area is 122,500 acres, and under that we have not ascertained the amount of allotments, because the allotments have not all been made or confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you say there would be 100,000 acres that could be irrigated as shown by your colored map?

Mr. NEWELL. I should think it would be about 80,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How much per acre would you say that land would be worth?

Mr. NEWELL. That land is worth on the market, with water, from \$50 to \$75 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there any timber on this land which is of value?

Mr. NEWELL. Very little.

The CHAIRMAN. What would the land outside of the irrigable land under these projects be worth per acre?

Mr. NEWELL. As grazing land its value would be perhaps \$5 to \$10 per acre, as it is quite well covered with grass.

Mr. ABBOTT. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. You can safely say \$5 or \$7.50.

Mr. NEWELL. I should say \$7.50.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think that is high enough, perhaps a little bit too high, because that land is a good distance from the railroad, a great deal of it, and up in the western and northern part is very rough.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Abbott, can you state to the committee what would be the value of the personal property, stock of all kinds, belonging to the Indians?

Mr. ABBOTT. I have not the figures here.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state in round numbers?

Mr. ABBOTT. The Blackfeet have not quite as much live stock as they had a few years ago. I should say that \$100,000 would be a reasonably close estimate of the value of all their live stock at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is their condition as to their being self-supporting at the present time?

Mr. ABBOTT. Most of them are self-supporting.

The CHAIRMAN. About what per cent of them are voters up there—citizens of that country?

Mr. ABBOTT. Not any of them are voters.

The CHAIRMAN. None of them? Well, have they any gratuity from the Government?

Mr. ABBOTT. They have the interest on this 4 per cent fund that is in the Treasury that is used for their benefit, but I do not believe that there is any part of that used for their support, except for the old and indigent. We use a small amount of that, but there are a very few of them, comparatively, who receive rations now.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the subcommittee took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

The committee reassembled at the expiration of the recess.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you, Mr. Newell, to give the reasons for this provision of this bill reading as follows:

For continuing construction of irrigation systems to irrigate allotted lands of the Indians of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana, including necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, \$175,000, the same to be reimbursable and to remain available until expended.

That raises the appropriation \$75,000, the appropriation for the present fiscal year being \$100,000 and the amount asked for \$175,000. What have you to say as to the necessity for this increase?

Mr. NEWELL. The situation on this Fort Peck Reservation is similar to that on the two other large reservations, in that works have been begun to bring water to the lands of the Indians which will cost large sums of money each year. We have asked for as much money as we could use efficiently and economically, and that request has been scaled down to what the department considered it could be justified in asking. Effective work can be carried on only by having an amount which is somewhere near the \$175,000 asked. It is a case where the quicker the works are completed the more economically the work can be done and the better will be the situation of the Indians who are endeavoring to make a living on the allotments which have been given to them. In that dry country, of course, an Indian can not make a living any more than a white man unless water is provided for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, you had an unexpended balance from previous appropriations of \$13,251.60. Now, the amount expended was \$13,817.80, according to the estimates just furnished us from the department, and thus you have an overdraft of \$566.20.

Mr. NEWELL. Apparently that is an overdraft resulting from some unsettled freight bill, which presumably came in in the usual course of business.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, can that be covered by the appropriation of \$100,000 that we made for the year ending June 30, 1913?

Mr. NEWELL. I think that covers an overdraft of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. To be carried as an overdraft and to be paid from that appropriation?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, why is it necessary to use \$75,000 more than we appropriated in the last appropriation act?

Mr. NEWELL. In order to put the work on an effective basis. We can do with small appropriations certain classes of work, such as small canals and distributing systems. But in order to put in necessary dams and other works which require considerable expenditures we must have enough money to make work effective during the year. Otherwise the foundations, for example, will lie and deteriorate because we have not enough money to push it to completion.

The CHAIRMAN. These irrigable lands have been allotted among the Indians?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many Indians have received an allotment under this ditch?

Mr. NEWELL. I am not able to answer as to the number of Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any of the land been sold to white settlers?

Mr. NEWELL. I do not think the allotments have yet been approved.

The CHAIRMAN. So that there are no white persons to be benefited by it?

Mr. NEWELL. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that true, Mr. Abbott? Have you sold any of those lands, or are any of them in the hands of white settlers?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; I think the allotments have not been approved yet. We are in the same situation there as at Blackfeet.

The CHAIRMAN. It is purely an Indian proposition, is it?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. When is it proposed to sell these irrigable lands? Have there been any surveys made so as to place the lands on the market? You have the enabling act, as I understand it?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, the surveys have been made. The question of opening them is now, as I understand it, up to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been no bills passed?

Mr. ABBOTT. So that we will very soon have the funds to reimburse these appropriations which we are asking for now.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I desire to ask, Mr. Newell, about how many acres of land would be placed under the ditches according to the project?

Mr. NEWELL. One hundred and fifty thousand acres under the project, divided into several units, each of which are somewhat distinct. The Big Porcupine unit will cover 4,000 acres; the Little Porcupine unit, 2,000 acres; Poplar River unit, 28,000 acres; Big Muddy unit, 16,000; the Missouri River unit, which is the largest, 84,000 acres; the Galpin Bottom pumping unit, 10,000; and the Milk River pumping unit, 8,000. Total, 152,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about what would that land be worth per acre after it is put under the ditches?

Mr. NEWELL. Land adjacent to that in Montana which is under irrigation is selling at from \$50 to \$75 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much of this land would be allotted to Indians?

Mr. NEWELL. Probably about one-half.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be about 75,000 acres to be sold?

Mr. ABBOTT. There are 1,833 allottees.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres, then, go to each one?

Mr. ABBOTT. Those are 40-acre allotments for irrigable land and 160-acre allotments for grazing land, under the general allotment act.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what other kind of land is there—Mr. Abbott has got a statement of it, I believe?

Mr. ABBOTT. Our records show that the nonirrigable lands aggregate 723,693 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, has that land any valuable timber?

Mr. ABBOTT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Seven hundred and sixty-three thousand acres which is not irrigable?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. The statement shows 1,074,000 acres.

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; this is nonirrigable land that is allotted.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what would that be worth per acre?

Mr. ABBOTT. The value of that land for grazing purposes is not quite so great as that on the Blackfeet Reservation. I should say that a valuation of from \$3 to \$5 an acre of grazing land would be a fair average.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, have they any bonds to their credit?

Mr. ABBOTT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they receiving any gratuities from the Government under appropriations?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; we are making an appropriation for the schools, and the old and indigent are receiving rations there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any income? Are they deriving any income from any source?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; except a few of them, from the horse and cattle industry. Very few of them have been able to get on their allotments because of lack of money to buy teams and farm implements necessary to break up and level their lands and get them under ditch. We are asking for \$100,000, reimbursable, this year, in order to place these Indians on their feet on their allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they living on their allotments generally?

Mr. NEWELL. They are beginning to get settled on their allotments. The trouble has been that they have not had the funds to get on their allotments and to break their allotments up so that they could make a living there; so that they have had to live a great deal more in camps than they should. Their improvements, their homes, for the most part, are very poor excuses for dwelling places.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of these Indians—are they willing to work to irrigate the lands and cultivate them?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes; I think the experience of the Reclamation Service has been that the Fort Peck Indians have been good workers.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you have had no trouble, have you, Mr. Newell, in getting them to work?

Mr. NEWELL. They are not only among the best workers we have had, but are the most anxious to work. They were very greatly disappointed in not getting the appropriation in 1911, because a large number had begun to depend upon the Government work for

a livelihood, and it was a very serious setback to the tribe that they could not continue at work building these small ditches on their allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the men on this irrigation project are Indians?

Mr. NEWELL. They are practically all Indians; that is, they are more nearly Indians than those on any other projects; there are very few half-breeds among them.

The CHAIRMAN. What tribe are they?

Mr. ABBOTT. They are a branch of the Sioux.

The CHAIRMAN. This is their original home?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, Mr. Newell.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Newell, for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912, we made no appropriation for this project?

Mr. NEWELL. No.

Mr. BURKE. There has been appropriated and expended up to this fiscal year \$183,000, in round numbers, has there not?

Mr. NEWELL. Approximately; yes.

Mr. BURKE. Now, the estimated cost of the Porcupine unit, and one or two other units the names of which I do not happen to have, is somewhere about \$575,000, is it not?

Mr. NEWELL. I think so; yes.

Mr. BURKE. Now, in this proposition there is a matter of expending about \$2,600,000, is there not?

Mr. NEWELL. Approximately, yes.

Mr. BURKE. And about \$2,000,000 of that money would be expended in a canal?

Mr. NEWELL. A large gravity canal from the Missouri River.

Mr. BURKE. Now, is it contemplated, out of the \$100,000 that is available for the current fiscal year, and if an appropriation for \$100,000 or \$175,000 is made for the next fiscal year, to spend any part of it in the construction of that canal?

Mr. NEWELL. No; it is proposed to spend that on the smaller canals, the Poplar River unit, the Big Muddy unit, and the Porcupine unit.

Mr. BURKE. One of these units is practically completed now, is it not? The Porcupine unit was 98 per cent completed a year ago, was it not?

Mr. NEWELL. I think it was; yes, sir.

Mr. ABBOTT. The Little Porcupine unit of 2,000 acres is completed.

Mr. BURKE. Nineteen hundred acres, Mr. Holt stated last year, and that under the Poplar River unit there is something like 5,000 or 6,000 acres that would be irrigated; is that correct?

Mr. ABBOTT. Our figures show that under the Poplar River unit 28,000 acres is under construction.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Holt made the statement last year that "1,900 acres are now under ditch and ready for water. Under the Poplar River unit there are several thousand acres, probably about 5,000 or 6,000," and that he thinks they will be ready for irrigation next year. What have you to say as to that, Mr. Newell?

Mr. NEWELL. In reply to that, I would like to read the last report I have:

The Little Porcupine unit of 2,000 acres is completed. The Poplar River unit of 28,000 acres is under construction. The present development includes the B and C systems, of which the B system, to irrigate 5,000 acres on the west side of the river, is completed, and the C system, of 8,000 acres on the east side, is in course of construction. It is proposed to complete the systems of the Big Muddy Creek and the Big Porcupine units.

Mr. BURKE. Now, of the amount that has been expended, \$183,000 in round numbers, something like \$37,000 or \$38,000 was expended years ago and is really of no value to the plant. Is that correct?

Mr. NEWELL. I do not have that on my books.

Mr. BURKE. I think that is the case. Now, the committee two years ago did not make any appropriation for this project, for the reason that they did not believe it was advisable to expend this money so many years in advance of when we would receive it—in advance of when the allotments were completed—and we suspended it; and my recollection is that we did not make any appropriation last year in this committee; but the Senate put in something and in conference we agreed to it. Now it has got up to a point, as I understand it, where there will be a sale of surplus lands in the near future, has it not?

Mr. ABBOTT. Probably in a short time.

Mr. BURKE. Now, it was predicted last year that it would be this year.

Mr. ABBOTT. The appraising work is being done there. Mr. Reeves, do you know when it will be?

Mr. REEVES. That work has got to be done by March 13. Then after that the General Land Office will have to open the surplus lands.

Mr. BURKE. That is what I was thinking. Now, are you contemplating, in asking for an appropriation for this project, expending any sum other than enough to complete what it is estimated—what it would cost about \$575,000 to do?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes; we are only contemplating the smaller units, excluding the big Missouri River gravity system and the pumping schemes. Those must come in the future.

Mr. BURKE. I want the record to show that it appears from the hearings last year that there were 1,700 Indians; that they have lands aggregating 1,774,000 acres; and it was estimated that of this amount there would be one and one-quarter millions of acres of surplus land to be sold. That they had expended up to that time \$183,014.94. The estimated cost of the units upon which there has been some work done is \$575,400. Amount to be reclaimed by the expenditure of \$575,400, 50,000 acres. This does not include an estimate of \$2,000,000 for the development of the Missouri River unit, which would reclaim 84,000 acres. That is substantially correct, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Have these Fort Peck Indians been allotted and placed upon allotments, their lands surveyed, etc.?

Mr. ABBOTT. Well, they have all been allotted; but, as I say, they are not all of them living on their allotments. In fact, there is a comparatively small number of them so far living on their allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. The surveying has been done, has it not?

Mr. ABBOTT. The surveying has been done, and they have been allotted.

The CHAIRMAN. Have any of them rented or leased these lands to white persons?

Mr. ABBOTT. No, because the allotments have not been approved yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there are no white persons on these lands that are now demanding water?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; I think that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there any reason outside of that why we should make greater appropriations and complete this matter at once, such as losing any rights? I will go to the point at once: Would you lose any rights by not completing this at once?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Newell can answer that, whether we would lose any water rights by not going ahead at once.

Mr. NEWELL. I think we can hold the water rights, whether any work is done or not. Most of these streams rise in Canada, and there is an international question regarding diversion in Canada; also regarding the portion which is excluded from the reservation to the north. Thus, while as a close legal proposition we can probably hold the water, yet it is a question for the courts to decide.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; because the streams rise in Canada and there would have to be an equitable distribution of water between the two Governments?

Mr. NEWELL. We have taken the ground on this side of the line—at least Attorney General Harmon gave a decision—that no servitude lay on the waters of the United States in favor of any foreign country, and that if we could get possession of them and utilize them, probably in international law we can hold them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, have we not the possession south of the line by having this Indian reservation system?

Mr. NEWELL. We have possession if we can hold it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you not using the water at the present time? Have you not begun to use it sufficiently to hold the water rights?

Mr. NEWELL. That is what we hold.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no present necessity for a large appropriation to hold this being made at an early date—to preserve the plan?

Mr. NEWELL. Not except the general economic consideration.

Mr. ABBOTT. I think I should add, Mr. Chairman, that I consider that it is of first importance that we should appropriate a sufficient reimbursable fund to enable these Indians to begin actual farming operations under these units that have been completed. If you do not do that we are going to be up against the proposition which has been very unsatisfactory in many places, of forcing these Indians the moment they get their allotments, to lease them at nominal sums, living in a miserable manner on the proceeds and drifting on for years without establishing any permanent homes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Abbott, does not your department have to pass upon those leases, and would you accept a lease, or approve a lease, for a nominal sum, having regard for the Indians?

Mr. ABBOTT. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a point that is a very difficult one to determine administratively. Suppose we have no funds whatever for those Indians to buy teams and plows and wagons to start farming operations. As a matter of fact, you gentlemen all know that they have no credit at the local banks in the community.

Now comes the Indian with a proposition that if he can lease his allotment, or a part of it, he is able to save enough out of that in the course of four or five years to enable him to improve a part of his allotment. Now, really, when it is presented in that way it seems to be about the only thing we can do under those circumstances. Now, it has been just that kind of a practical situation, I think. In many of the reservations that has forced this leasing system, which has been a very great detriment to individual Indians. Now, if we had a fund that we could use to start these Indians out in actual farming, even before their allotments are approved, and before they can lease them, in very many cases we will have them supporting themselves, so that, instead of leasing their surplus lands, in a few years, when we get the allotments approved and get things to running along, we will have some surplus land to sell to actual bona fide settlers, and we will do away right from the beginning with the leasing system, which is not a good system for the country, except in so far as it is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Abbott, how long do these farming leases run in that State?

Mr. ABBOTT. I believe that five years is the limit there. The leases there will be under the general leasing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they require them to do a certain amount of improving?

Mr. ABBOTT. Of course, that is at the discretion of the department. It has been customary to make improvement leases:

The CHAIRMAN. And then those improvements revert to the Indians at the end of the leases?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; the fencing, wells, and other improvements belong to the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, you would not expect to get much for the land, because the Indian would get the value of the white man's work on these lands, would you?

Mr. ABBOTT. No; that is true, and, as a matter of fact, on these lands it is impossible in many cases to find renters under a five-year lease who will make improvements and level the land and break it up as a consideration for a five-year lease. For instance, out in Shoshone we have tried to make 10-year leases, and I am rather inclined to think that we will have to make our conditions very much more liberal before we will be able to make any leases for less than 10 years, so that on irrigated reservations, where we are forced to a leasing system owing to not having funds to put our Indians in a condition of self-support, we are up against a very difficult proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, then, you would have to conform to the established usage of leasing lands in that State or community as nearly as you could?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Abbott, there is necessarily a large number of Indian allotments on a reservation that, unless they are leased, will not be used—allotments of old people, infirm people, children, orphans, etc., is there not?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes. What I have said, Mr. Burke, applies only to the allotments of able-bodied Indians.

Mr. BURKE. I understand that.

Mr. ABBOTT. And of course we have got to make some use of these lands. We can not sit down and say that the Indians can not use these lands, and we will not let anybody else use them. It is due to the Indians, as well as to the people in the community, to have these lands developed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions with reference to Fort Peck? Is that all you have to say, Mr. Newell?

Mr. NEWELL. The only other thing is the Yakima Indian Reservation, under the head of Washington. If you wish to skip to that we can take it up, or it can come up later.

Mr. BURKE. I think you ought to make a statement in regard to that, especially for the benefit of Mr. Ferris, who was not present when we had the matter in conference.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask the question.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For fulfilling treaties with Crows, Montana: For pay of physician, \$1,200; and for pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$3,600; for pay of second blacksmith (article eight, same treaty), \$1,200; in all, \$6,000.

The United States, by the treaty of May 7, 1868, obligated itself to provide certain employees for the Crow Indians. In order to carry out this agreement the amount estimated should be provided for the payment of the salaries of the employees called for in the treaty provision.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes (agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), including subsistence and civilization of Northern Cheyennes removed from Pine Ridge Agency to Tongue River, Montana, and for pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer (article seven, treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$85,000.

This item is for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of a treaty with the Indians. Of the amount asked for about \$25,000 is to be used for the payment of salaries of employees, about \$50,000 for the purchase of supplies and other articles to be issued to the Indians, over \$5,000 for the education of the children, and a large portion is used for the purchase of stock and forage for same, leaving the remainder to be used for such various purposes as may arise. The needs of these Indians are so great that the amount appropriated has hardly been adequate, hence the slight increase asked for.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For the employment of "line riders" along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, \$1,500.

The men employed under this appropriation are used along the southeastern line of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, where there is no fence and are necessary in order to properly protect the interests of the Indians of that reservation.

The next item and justification are as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to withdraw from the Treasury the entire share of the Northern Cheyenne Indians in the permanent fund created under section seventeen of the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-five, page eight hundred and eighty-eight), and to expend it for the benefit of said Northern Cheyenne Indians in the purchase of stock cattle, or such articles as in his judgment will best advance said Indians in civilization and self-support, \$48,075.07.

Under the provisions of section 17 of the act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888) the sum of \$3,000,000 was set aside in the Treasury to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest on which at 5 per cent per annum has been used under the terms of the act for the benefit "of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by this act" in the manner specified therein.

By a provision in said section 17 it is required that the permanent fund mentioned is to be held for the period of 50 years from the passage of the act, at the expiration of

which period "said fund shall be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress shall from time to time thereafter determine."

One of the bands of Indians receiving benefits under this act, viz, the Northern Cheyennes at Tongue River Agency, Mont., has requested by a petition signed by 480 members that its full share of the permanent Sioux fund be invested in cattle or horses under the direction of the superintendent, which investment they believe will bring them better returns on their money than the small amount of interest they now receive.

The Tongue River Reservation is well adapted to the stock industry and the cattle shipped to market therefrom have usually brought the very highest prices of any grass-fed cattle offered in the market.

The interest payments from this fund, amounting to a few dollars each year, are of no permanent help to the Indians for they are so small that the money is at once expended without doing any particular good to those who receive it.

It is believed that the withdrawal of this money and its investment in cattle or horses will aid the Indians interested to become more nearly self-supporting than they now are.

The next item and justification are as follows:

NEBRASKA.

Sec. 11. For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Genoa, Nebraska, and for pay of superintendent, \$52,100; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,500; in all, \$56,100.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$258, 105
Number of buildings.....	33
Number of employees.....	32
Total salaries.....	\$23, 520
Average attendance of pupils.....	361
Enrollment.....	373
Capacity.....	345
Cost per capita.....	\$136
Area of school farm, acres.....	320
Value of products of school.....	\$15, 681
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Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:	
Support.....	\$52, 100
Repairs and improvements.....	9, 000
Buildings.....	20, 500
Total.....	81, 600
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:	
Buildings.....	4, 000
Total.....	85, 600
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Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., 1914—Amount requested in proposed bill:	
Support of 300 pupils, and repairs and improvements.....	61, 100
New buildings.....	20, 500
Total.....	81, 600

The quarters now occupied by the superintendent are very unsatisfactory. The cottage is small and located close to the power plant. This cottage should be occupied by the engineer and a new one constructed for the superintendent. It is estimated that it will cost \$5,500 for this.

There is no separate cottage for the gardener. Last year the one holding this position resigned because of the inadequacy of quarters. This is an urgent need, and it is estimated that \$3,000 will build a suitable cottage.

The present hospital and office building is too small for school purposes, and additions should be made to the office and hospital at an estimated cost of \$4,500.

The present dairy barn is too small and poorly equipped for doing the dairy work in a sanitary manner. Two thousand five hundred dollars are needed for an addition to the barn and to its proper equipment.

The present laundry work at the school is performed on the second floor of the old power house, just above the bakery. It is convenient to reach, and work is done here at a disadvantage. There are no other buildings suitable for the use of the laundry, and one should be constructed at a cost of \$5,000.

The amount requested in this bill is the same as last year, the increase being only in the repairs and improvements items.

This school is maintained at a per capita cost of \$136, based upon the average attendance, and not upon the enrollment, as was the case last year.

It is the only nonreservation school in the State of Nebraska and draws its pupils largely from reservations within that State. It is splendidly equipped for doing efficient work and is situated in a rich agricultural district where agricultural activities carried on for the purpose of instruction of pupils can be successfully carried out. It has a valuable farm, gives thorough instruction to pupils in the subject of agriculture and care of stock, is filled to its capacity, and should be continued for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one clerk at \$1,400, one financial clerk at \$1,200, one assistant clerk at \$720, and one laborer at \$720, at Winnebago Agency, Nebraska; in all, \$4,040.

This sum is asked for in order to provide for the salaries of the four positions mentioned, at the Omaha Agency, now under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Winnebago Agency, which has been paid heretofore from "Contingencies, Indian Department." No increase in the salaries is involved, and the positions are necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of the Indians at that agency.

The next item and justification are as follows:

NEVADA.

SEC. 12. For support and civilization of Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, \$18,500.

Amount asked for, \$18,500.

There are over 6,000 Indians in Nevada whose welfare must be looked after by the various superintendents. A special agent has been appointed to locate certain Indians on their lands so that they may become self-supporting and the Government at an early date reduce its appropriations for their benefit. The amount asked for is the same as that granted for the present year.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, and for pay of superintendent, \$50,100; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$56,100.

Value of school plant.....	\$96,336
Number of buildings.....	49
Number of employees.....	39
Total salaries.....	\$20,720
Average attendance of pupils.....	270
Enrollment.....	309
Capacity.....	286
Cost per capita.....	\$175
Area of school farm..... acres..	1,100
Value of products of school.....	\$3,123

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$34,410
Repairs and improvements.....	39,000

Total..... 73,410

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914: Buildings.... 4,300

Total..... 77,710

Indian school, Carson, Nev., 1914—Amount requested in proposed bill: Support of 300 pupils and general repairs and improvements..... 73,400

The main building is entirely unsatisfactory, having been reported as disreputable and a decided disgrace to the service. It should be extensively repaired, and it has been estimated that \$10,000 will be necessary to put it in proper shape.

The girls' building needs repairs to the extent of \$4,000; engineer's cottage to the amount of \$400; the farmer's cottage, which is at present unsanitary and not fit to live in, to the amount of \$500. For these and other repairs of a general character it has been estimated by the supervisor of construction that \$5,000 will be necessary.

Equipment for a shop building is necessary in order that the school may give efficient instruction along industrial lines, this equipment costing from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

The \$6,600 additional amount in the support fund here requested over that of last year is necessary not only to increase a few salaries, which are now low, but to cover increased cost of supplies, and more particularly to make better provision for the support of the pupils here. The school has been poorly provided for, and the allowance heretofore has been inadequate to properly maintain the school for efficient work.

The per capita cost at this school is \$175, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case last year, in determining the per capita cost. This is exclusive of the cost of transportation of pupils and supplies and of the cost of repairs and construction work.

The school is situated near large groups of Indians, can be filled easily to its capacity with pupils of more than one-fourth degree of Indian blood, and will be needed in the present plan of Indian education for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

NEW MEXICO.

SEC. 13. For the support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$51,900; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; in all, \$54,900.

Statistical statement for year ending June 30, 1912.

Value of school plant.....	\$169, 130
Number of buildings.....	35
Number of employees.....	31
Total salaries.....	\$22, 260
Average attendance of pupils.....	311
Enrollment.....	318
Capacity.....	300
Cost per capita.....	\$164
Area of school farm..... acres.	64
Value of products of school.....	\$16, 079

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$68, 600
Repairs and improvements.....	7, 000
Buildings.....	21, 000

Total..... 96, 600

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:

Buildings.....	25, 000
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Total..... 121, 600

Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill:

Support of 400 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	70, 000
New buildings.....	25, 000

Total..... 95, 000

Dormitory additions have been made to this school during the past year and its present capacity is now 400 pupils. The \$70,000 here requested will provide for the support of 400 pupils and leave \$3,200 for the repairs and improvements, which is less than 2 per cent of the value of the buildings.

The carpenter and blacksmith shop are quartered in small unsightly adobe buildings. They are inadequate in size and better facilities should be furnished for the instruction of boys in these trades. The shoe and harness and tailor shops are in a frame building needed to quarter employees. There is no shop space provided for the engineer, who tends to the plumbing. Space for his tools and supplies and for

the use of himself and detail in inclement weather is necessary and should be furnished. No paint shop is provided but a small space in the coal house has been used for mixing paints, but a shop of sufficient size to admit a carriage or wagon is needed. It is proposed to have the six shops in one building. For this purpose, including equipment, it is estimated that \$15,000 will be necessary.

The domestic-science department of this school is now conducted in three rooms of an adobe building, and admits of a class of four pupils only. The efficiency of this department would be greatly increased by furnishing a suitable building where the class and teacher could be furnished quarters, thus adding the elements of house-keeping and family laundering. This building is to be located where the class could care for chickens, etc. It is estimated that it will cost \$3,000.

The present dairy barn is inadequate and poorly equipped. It is estimated that \$3,000 is necessary to construct a new barn.

The per capita cost at this school is \$164, based on the average attendance and not upon the enrollment as was the case last year. This is exclusive of the cost of the transportation of pupils and supplies and of repairs and improvements. The school is located near large groups of Indians, can be filled to its fullest capacity, is conducted economically, and should be maintained for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$51,900; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000; for water supply, \$1,600; in all, \$57,500.

Value of school plant.....	\$177, 086
Number of buildings.....	31
Number of employees.....	36
Total salaries.....	\$25, 160
Average attendance of pupils.....	296
Enrollment.....	323
Capacity.....	300
Cost per capita.....	\$175
Area of school farm.....	106 acres..
Value of products of school.....	\$5, 431

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$53, 500
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 000
Buildings.....	18, 000

Total..... 77, 500

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914: Buildings...

Total..... 80, 500

Indian school, Santa Fe, N. Mex., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill:

For support of 300 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	54, 500
Water supply.....	1, 600
Addition to girls' dormitory.....	18, 000

Total..... 74, 100

Of the \$54,500 here asked for, only \$4,400 will be available for repairs and improvements. This is a very conservative estimate. The pipes and pipe coverings for the heating system are old and worn out, and it is absolutely necessary that they be replaced. It is estimated that they alone will cost \$2,500.

The present capacity for girls at this school is not to exceed 60 per cent of that required. The present building is crowded with 100 girls, and every year many girls are refused admittance because of lack of accommodations. An addition to the girls' dormitory is an absolute necessity, and it is estimated it will cost \$18,000.

One thousand six hundred dollars has been appropriated by Congress for several years to pay rent for water for the Santa Fe school for domestic purposes, fire protection, and for the irrigation of 15 acres of school farm.

This school is maintained at a per capita cost of \$175, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case last year in determining the per capita cost. The item of \$25,160 in the statistical statement is the amount hypothecated for salaries at the beginning of the year. The item of \$24,645.61 under

"Analysis of expenditures" is the amount actually spent for this purpose, the difference being the amount of savings reported by the superintendent on positions which were vacant for a portion of the year.

This school is situated near large groups of Indians, is easily filled to its capacity with pupils of more than one-fourth Indian blood, is well equipped, economically administered, and will be necessary for many years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For the construction of a bridge across the San Juan River at Shiprock, New Mexico, on the Navajo Indian Reservation, to be immediately available, \$16,500.

This bridge is to replace a bridge at Shiprock, N. Mex., which was totally destroyed by a flood, on October 6, 1911. The San Juan River is a dangerous one to ford, and the loss of the bridge is, therefore, a serious one for the Indians, as well as to the agency employees and white people with whom the Indians have business relations. The proper handling of the affairs of the Indians renders the reconstruction of this bridge imperative as more than half of the Indians on the San Juan Reservation live south of the river, the agency being located on the north side of it.

In the act of August 24, 1912, Congress appropriated \$1,000 for an investigation and report as to the necessity for this bridge and an estimated limit cost thereof, which report has been submitted in accordance with the provisions of the act. (See House Doc. No. 1015, 62d Cong., 3d sess.)

The next item and justification are as follows:

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., November 7, 1912.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In response to your favor of October 29, I am submitting a justification for the estimate for my position for the ensuing fiscal year, as follows:

PENDING SUITS INVOLVING TITLES.

TAOS.

There are two suits at present pending in the above pueblo, involving claims aggregating 20,000 acres of valuable land. The Indians claim in the Antonio Martinez grant about 12,000 acres and in the Antoine Le Reux grant about 8,000 acres, and there are suits involving these claims, as above stated. A great deal of work has been done on them by me, but there remains considerable yet to be done. The case involving the conflict with the La Reux grant has been in course of litigation only for a short while, and the ejectment case against the squatters on this same land was set for trial at the term in October, 1912, but was not tried, due to the sickness of one of the attorneys for one of the defendants. It has now been set peremptorily for the first day of the May term. These cases are of the greatest importance and involve a great deal of labor and also considerable knowledge of Mexican and Spanish law, as well as the law of this country.

SANTA CLARA.

There are three cases pending for this pueblo, one of which is a suit to quiet title upon the grant, one to settle the question of title on a piece of land lying within the exterior boundaries of the grant, and one in ejectment.

SAN JUAN.

There are two cases involving the lands of this pueblo—one in ejectment and one a suit to quiet title.

COCHITI.

There is one suit involving the title of the Indians of the pueblo to land lying within the exterior boundaries of the La Majada grant. That portion of the Cochiti Indian grant in conflict with the La Majada grant has been decided in favor of the Indians, but there remains a claim on other portions of the grant under an ancient deed belonging to the Indians of the pueblo of Cochiti.

SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo Indians have one case brought to quiet title upon the entire grant in which certain defendants have already been served and upon which there has been one hearing.

ISLETA.

There are three cases now pending involving the rights of these Indians. One is a suit brought by Mexicans of the town of Peralta, claiming one-half of the Lo de Padilla grant, or about 10,000 acres. This case has been submitted, with the exception of a little proof which the plaintiff desire to introduce. It should be submitted and argued during the next 30 days. It is of great importance, involving, as it does, a large area of land lying in such a position that most of it can be irrigated either by a high line ditch or by wells. There are two cases pending in the supreme court of the State, appealed by the pueblo, involving ditch rights, which were lost in the lower courts. They were argued and submitted last February, and I expect a decision in a few days, as the supreme court is now sitting.

LAGUNA.

There is a suit pending on lands of this pueblo involving three conflicts—one with the Cebilleta grant of about 10,000 acres, one with the Cubero grant of about 4,000 acres, and one with the Balthazar Baca grant involving about 3,000 acres. This case is ready for submission except for a little evidence to be introduced by the defendants and should be submitted within the next 30 days. I submitted all my testimony six months ago.

This is the extent of the litigation at present pending, but the land titles of the Pueblo Indians are in such shape that in every pueblo suit should be filed as soon as possible to determine land rights and to define their boundaries absolutely, so that in future years trespassers upon their lands may be met and punished properly.

CONCLUSION.

The suits above enumerated fall in four different judicial districts and require me to travel from Santa Fe to Taos, a distance of 85 miles; from Santa Fe to Tierra Amarilla, a distance of 100 miles by rail; to Albuquerque, and to other points where the judges sit and hear cases. The time expended on these cases alone have, in the past, taken nearly one-half of all my available time, and in the future, if the office is able to raise the funds for necessary surveys for other cases, all my time will be expended in this work. In addition, I am constantly called upon for advice from the superintendents of the Indian schools in New Mexico and the Indians themselves constantly consult me in various matters. There is hardly a day goes by that I am not called upon to pass upon legal matters for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, and their litigation, which is of the greatest importance, involving as it does large tracts of lands and many difficult questions which will not be found elsewhere in the country. A knowledge of Spanish and Mexican law is nearly necessary in connection with land-grant litigation and this is the character of the litigation in which the Indians are to a great extent involved. The present remuneration of \$1,500 a year with \$500 for expenses is not sufficient to repay any lawyer for the time which is necessarily expended in the work. Lawyers opposing me in the Indian cases which I have at the present time in court receive as high as a thousand dollars for one case, to my actual knowledge, yet under the present arrangement I carry the burden of eight such cases, receiving therefor the sum of \$1,500 per annum under the present appropriation.

I am deeply interested in the work and do not feel that I should surrender it at the present time for lack of proper compensation, but no lawyer having a private practice of any importance could afford to keep the position very long at the present salary, and whether I am continued in the position or not a larger appropriation should be made for the place if the Indians are to get service of the character which will properly protect their interests. It can not be expected that a lawyer with a good income from his private practice will surrender such practice to take a position which does not begin to repay him, and if the present salary is allowed to remain the result will be that some lawyer of inferior ability will accept the position, with disastrous results to the Indians. I will say frankly that if I had not supposed that Congress would long before this appropriate a larger amount for the position I would not have remained in it, but as I have been hoping that this situation would be

remedied, I have continued to remain in the position, in large part because I am deeply interested in the work and do not desire to drop out of the cases which I have instituted until I have seen them prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS C. WILSON,
Special Attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

The next item and justification are as follows:

NEW YORK.

SEC. 14. For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one), \$6,000.

This item is for the purpose of paying permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, to the Senecas of New York, amounting to \$6,000, in accordance with the act of February 19, 1831.

The permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, provided by article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stat. L., 44), for the Six Nations of New York Indians, is divided as follows:

Three thousand five hundred dollars to the members of said nations living in New York State, and \$1,000 to the Oneida Indians under the jurisdiction of the Oneida School, Wisconsin, who are a part of the Six Nations.

Under the authority contained in the Indian appropriation act approved April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1909 sent a special agent to negotiate with the Six Nations for commutation of the said permanent annuity. The Indians in New York refused to discuss the matter and no agreement was reached. The same special agent (W. R. Logan) succeeded in negotiating an agreement with the Oneida Indians in Wisconsin for commutation of their proportion of the permanent annuity and this agreement was forwarded to Congress, but did not receive the ratification of that body. By direction of Congress (Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1911, 36 Stat. L., 1058) negotiations were reopened with the Oneidas of Wisconsin for the commutation of their perpetual annuity, but failed, for the reason that the Indians were not satisfied with the proposal of the Government to commute on a basis of 5 per cent. It is the intention to make a further effort to commute the annuities of the Six Nations.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article six, treaty of November eleventh, seventeen hundred and ninety-four), \$4,500.

The permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, provided by article 6 of the treaty of November 11, 1794 (7 Stat. L., 44), for the Six Nations of New York Indians, is divided as follows: Three thousand five hundred dollars to the members of the said nations living in New York State and \$1,000 to the Oneida Indians under the jurisdiction of the Oneida School, Wisconsin, who are a part of the Six Nations.

Under the authority contained in the Indian appropriation act approved April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1909 sent a special agent to negotiate with the Six Nations for commutation of the said permanent annuity. The Indians in New York refused to discuss the matter and no agreement was reached. The same special agent (W. R. Logan) succeeded in negotiating an agreement with the Oneida Indians in Wisconsin for commutation of their proportion of the permanent annuity, and this agreement was forwarded to Congress, but did not receive the ratification of that body. By direction of Congress (Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1911; 36 Stat. L., 1058), negotiations were reopened with the Oneidas of Wisconsin for the commutation of their perpetual annuity, but failed, for the reason that the Indians were not satisfied with the proposal of the Government to commute on a basis of 5 per cent. It is the intention to make a further effort to commute the annuities of the Six Nations.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one special agent at \$1,050, one physician at \$600, and one financial clerk at \$600 per annum, at the New York Agency; in all, \$2,250.

It is necessary to employ a special agent to look after the affairs of the New York Indians and to carry out the stipulations of treaties made with them, and the amount asked for the pay of employees at this agency is as low as is consistent with good administration.

The next item and justification are as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sec. 15. For support and education of one hundred and eighty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Cherokee, North Carolina, and for pay of superintendent, \$30,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$36,000.

Value of school plant.....	\$56, 943
Number of buildings.....	19
Number of employees.....	20
Total salaries.....	\$13, 080
Average attendance of pupils.....	178
Enrollment.....	246
Capacity.....	160
Cost per capita.....	\$135
Area of school farms..... acres.....	160
Value of products of school.....	\$2, 334

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$28, 820
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 965
Buildings.....	6, 500

Total..... 42, 285

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:

Repairs and improvements.....	1, 000
Buildings.....	9, 000
Purchase of land.....	500
Telephone line.....	1, 000

Total..... 53, 785

Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill:

For support of 160 pupils and repairs and improvements..... 42, 825

This school has a good electric lighting plant, but it is not now in use because of the washing away of the dam and flume leading to the power house by high water some years ago. It is estimated that \$1,500 will be necessary to rebuild the dam and flume and place the plant in good working condition. The present lighting system, by acetylene gas, is inadequate, unsatisfactory, and expensive.

There is still in use at this school some earth closets which are unsightly and unsanitary, and an additional sewer line should be constructed in order that proper connections may be made and the sewage properly disposed of. It is estimated that \$1,000 will be necessary for this purpose.

Some of the lavatory and bathing facilities at the school are very inadequate and ill-arranged, and there should be constructed an addition to the girls' dormitory building in which to install toilet, lavatory, and bathing equipment. This addition should be at the rear and will cost \$4,000.

There should be an addition to the school building, which is now too small for the number of pupils enrolled. This will cost \$2,000.

For other general repairs and improvements to the school, including cement walks, it is estimated that \$6,000 will be necessary.

The plant has not been kept in a good state of repair, and if the amounts requested are allowed it will put the plant in satisfactory condition.

This school was maintained at a per capita cost of \$135, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case last year in determining the per capita cost.

The school was built for the Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina, and is located in close proximity to these people. While it is a nonreservation school, it has heretofore taken pupils who were very young and in the lowest grades. There have recently been established two or three small Indian day schools, and it is planned that these will serve as a source from which to enroll more advanced pupils.

It will be necessary to maintain an Indian school for the Eastern Cherokees for some years, and this school should be provided for.

The next item and justification are as follows:

NORTH DAKOTA.

SEC. 16. For support and civilization of the Sioux of Devils Lake, North Dakota, \$5,000.

Under the jurisdiction of the Fort Totten Agency are 997 Indians of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, it was found necessary to issue rations in the value of \$1,124 to these Indians. As the present salary roll amounts to \$3,200, it will be seen that a small balance of less than \$700 is all that is left to pay the telephone, traveling, and fuel expenses, and general incidentals, which are necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of nearly 1,000 Indians. In this connection attention is called to the fact that the leasing of lands, and heirship proceedings in cases where the allottees are deceased, have greatly increased the work.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, including pay of employees, \$15,000.

There are under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Fort Berthold Agency over 1,100 Indians. It was necessary during the last fiscal year to issue rations in the amount of \$2,201 to indigent Indians, and this expense is one which can not be definitely anticipated, for it varies according to the prosperity of the Indians and the success or failure of crops and pasture. An allowance of \$4,000 (the usual amount expended) should be made to insure that there will be no suffering among them.

The salaries of employees now amount to \$8,040, or over \$6,000 less than the limit set by law.

The balance of the appropriation asked for, figured on last year's ration roll and this year's salary roll, would be less than \$5,000—a small amount with which to promote the welfare of these Indians when the fact that they are just being initiated into individual life, as distinguished from tribal life, is considered.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that the surplus lands of the Fort Berthold Indians were recently thrown open to settlement, and, as most Indians have been allotted, this means that they will have to be treated as individuals rather than as a tribe, and the routine administrative work has been greatly multiplied. Moreover, a large amount of work has necessarily arisen in connection with leasing such of their lands as they are unable to cultivate and in determining heirship to lands left by deceased allottees.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, North Dakota, \$11,000.

The superintendent of the Turtle Mountain Indian Agency has under his jurisdiction over 2,800 Indians.

This is a large agency and the clerical work connected with individual allotments, leases, sales, and heirship hearings and general affairs of this large band of Indians requires a great deal of office work. The present annual salary roll amounts to \$5,200, although some saving will be made therefrom owing to the fact that one of the positions was vacant for a short period.

Some of these Indians are allotted on the reservation, but a large number are scattered over two States on nonreservation public-domain allotments. The small balance left in the appropriation after meeting the fixed expenses of salaries (a little over \$7,000) seems scarcely adequate to meet the general agency expenses necessary for properly supervising the Indians and encouraging them in their efforts to make homes and become self-supporting.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school, Bismarck, North Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$2,000; in all, \$20,200.

Value of school plant.....	\$86, 300
Number of buildings.....	9
Number of employees.....	12
Total salaries.....	\$6, 600
Average attendance of pupils.....	62
Enrollment.....	92
Capacity.....	60

Cost per capita.....	\$242
Area of school farm..... acres..	160
Value of products of school.....	\$1, 128

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$16, 655
Repairs and improvements.....	185
Total.....	16, 840

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:

Repairs and improvements.....	400
Buildings.....	2, 000
Total.....	19, 240

Indian school, Bismarck, N. Dak., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill: For support of 100 pupils and repairs and improvements..... 19, 240

The amount requested is \$3,460 less than the amount allowed last year. The difference is due to decreased amount needed for repairs and improvements. The value of the buildings exceeds \$70,000, and 4 per cent of this amount for repairs and improvements is a very conservative estimate. This would amount to \$2,800 and leave the support fund the same as last year.

This school was maintained at a per capita cost of \$242, based upon average attendance and not upon the enrollment as was the case last year in determining the per capita cost. Small boarding schools can only be maintained at relatively high per capita cost. It takes practically the same corps of instructors for a boarding school with a capacity of 60 that it does with a capacity of 75 or 80. The dining-room capacity at the Bismarck school is easily 100, while the dormitory is about 60. If some slight additions to the dormitory can be made, increasing sleeping quarters, the total capacity of the school would be very materially increased. This will enable the enrollment of a larger number of pupils, with no additional expense in the way of buildings. If this is accomplished, the per capita cost will be necessarily reduced.

This school has been filled to more than its capacity, is situated near large Indian reservations, and will be useful in the present plan of Indian education for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of four hundred Indian pupils at Fort Totten Indian School, Fort Totten, North Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$68,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$74,500.

Value of school plant.....	\$174, 580
Number of buildings.....	34
Number of employees.....	44
Total salaries.....	\$26, 520
Average attendance of pupils.....	317
Enrollment.....	383
Capacity.....	323
Cost per capita.....	\$192
Area of school farm..... acres..	1, 560
Value of products of school.....	\$1, 477

Indian School, Fort Totten, N. Dak., 1914; amount requested in proposed bill:

For support of 400 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	\$75, 000
For gymnasium.....	6, 000

Total..... 81, 000

This school is situated in a very cold part of the United States, and the maintenance is not only expensive because of this fact, but extensive repairs to the buildings are necessary. It is estimated that at least \$8,000 will be required to properly provide for general repairs and improvements at this plant for next year.

This school has a capacity of about 325, and during the long winters there are no facilities for physical exercise. A gymnasium is absolutely essential for the proper conduct of the school. It is estimated that one can be constructed for \$6,000.

The per capita cost of this school is \$192, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment as was the case last year in determining the per capita cost.

This is a reservation boarding school with a total tributary school population of over 800. It draws its pupils from the Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake Reservations. It has been doing good work, is well equipped, and will be needed for many years to come for the education of the Indian children of North Dakota.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Wahpeton, North Dakota, and pay of superintendent, \$26,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; in all, \$29,500.

Value of school plant.....	\$131, 456
Number of buildings.....	18
Number of employees.....	18
Total salaries.....	\$8, 920
Average attendance of pupils.....	68
Enrollment.....	88
Capacity.....	100
Cost per capita.....	\$268
Area of school farm.....	acres 180
Value of products of school.....	\$987

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$28, 851
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 000
Buildings.....	3, 000
Total.....	34, 851
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914, buildings....	21, 000

Total.....	55, 851
Indian school, Wahpeton, N. Dak., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill, education and support of 150 pupils, and repairs and improvements.....	34, 800

The capacity of this school has been increased since the fiscal year 1912 from 100 to 175, the latter figures forming the basis of the superintendent's estimate of needs for the fiscal year 1914.

Of the total amount requested for this school it is proposed to use \$5,575 for necessary repairs to the plant, including the construction of cement walks around the buildings, at an estimated cost of \$3,000.

The per capita cost at this school is \$268, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in determining the per capita cost for the fiscal year 1911. No account was taken of the cost of transporting supplies or pupils, as these two items are paid from specific appropriations, nor of construction and repairs. The amounts used for this latter purpose go into the permanent plant and ought not to be used in determining the annual cost of maintaining the school.

As the year approaches its end the average attendance at this school increases and it is expected that before the school term is over the school will be filled to its capacity.

This school is accessible to large numbers of Indian children in North Dakota and Minnesota needing school facilities, is well equipped, is doing efficient work, and will be needed in the present plan of Indian education for a number of years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

OKLAHOMA.

SEC. 17. For support and civilization of the Wichitas and affiliated bands who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, \$5,000.

This is the same amount asked for last year. There are about 1,000 Indians provided for under the appropriation, which is used for pay of employees, subsistence of Indians, medical supplies, repairs and improvements, forage, heat, light, etc.

The next item and justification are as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, for the support of the agency and pay of employees maintained for their benefit.

This is \$5,000 more than the sum requested last year. The increased appropriation is needed to provide for necessary improvements, pay of more farmers and other

employees, etc. There are over 4,000 Indians under this agency, and this fund is depended upon to bear practically all of the administrative expenses connected with the management of their affairs. The balance of funds on deposit with the Treasurer on July 1, 1912, belonging to these Indians, was about \$4,000,000.

The next item and justification are as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support, and improvement of their homesteads, for the ensuing year, in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

The item authorizing the withdrawal of \$250,000 of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma is the same as the item which was enacted in the Indian appropriation bill for the current year, approved August 24, 1912.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians had in the Treasury to their credit on July 1, 1912, \$4,193,858.07. The 4 per cent fund deposited in the Treasury under the act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat., L., 213), amounted to \$3,088,028.87, and the 5 per cent fund in the Treasury deposited therein under the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 678), amounted to \$1,098,439.28.

Prior to the present year there were three successive droughts in that part of Oklahoma occupied by the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, which has left those Indians in a very unsatisfactory financial condition. The department has abolished the "red card" or credit system at the Kiowa Agency, and it is necessary that the Indians receive at least a part of their moneys in the Treasury in order to aid them at this time to get on a cash basis.

It is apparent that Indians should not be permitted to want for the necessities of life, resulting from unprecedented droughts, while having to their credit in the United States Treasury more than \$4,000,000. The money in question belongs to the Indians, resulting from the sale of their lands, and these Indians should not be required to pay a large per cent on loans and credits amounting in some cases from 10 to 25 per cent, when they have a large amount of money in the Treasury to their credit which is only drawing 4 and 5 per cent.

In this connection attention is invited to House Report No. 94, Sixty-second Congress, first session, which sets out in detail the condition of the Indians and their urgent need for funds.

It is believed that the proposed legislation should be enacted.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes who have been collected on the reservations set apart for their use and occupation in Oklahoma, \$35,000.

This is an increase of \$7,000 over last year. Funds for the administration of 4 superintendencies having jurisdiction over 2,700 Indians are provided from this appropriation; \$26,960 are required for the pay of necessary employees, and the balance of the \$35,000 heretofore provided is not sufficient to meet the needs of these agencies for subsistence, medical supplies, repairs and improvements, heat, light, etc.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, Oklahoma, including pay of employees, \$1,500.

This is the same amount asked for last year. It is used to pay the salaries of the clerical help necessary to properly administer the affairs of these Indians, numbering about 160, now under the jurisdiction of the Ponca Agency.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, \$2,000.

The entire amount of the appropriation is used for the payment of the salaries of clerical help necessary to properly administer the affairs of these Indians at the Shawnee Agency, numbering about 230.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma and Nebraska, including pay of employees, \$8,000.

This is an increase of \$1,500 over the appropriation for the last year. The title of the appropriation has been changed so as to include the Poncas of Nebraska, in which

State, at Santee Agency, 298 Poncas are located. There are about 639 members of this tribe at Ponca, therefore it will appear that the number of Indians to be provided for is increased by nearly 50 per cent. There has been a large increase in the business at Ponca, due to oil development, which also calls for additional expense.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of five hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Chilocco, Oklahoma, and for pay of superintendent, \$83,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$90,500.

Value of school plant.....	\$652, 375
Number of buildings.....	53
Number of employees.....	55
Total salaries.....	\$40, 580
Average attendance of pupils.....	531
Enrollment.....	554
Capacity.....	500
Cost per capita.....	\$155
Area of school farm.....acres..	8, 580
Value of products of school.....	\$22, 120

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$90, 250
Repairs and improvements.....	5, 400
Buildings.....	18, 000

Total..... 113, 650

Indian school, Chilocco, Okla., 1914.

Amount requested, education and support of 500 pupils, repairs and improvements and new buildings, \$108,000.

Former appropriations have provided for the support of 500 pupils the sum of \$85,500, which amount has also included the superintendent's salary, contrary to the usual appropriation for a nonreservation school.

It will be noted, however, that the enrollment is 554 and the average attendance 551. The demand for enrollment in the Chilocco school has increased, and if the employees' building, estimated for below, be allowed it will result in a slight increase in the capacity of the school. The increased cost of supplies should be considered, and, moreover, the experience of this school for several years past has demonstrated the difficulty of maintaining it properly and adequately with the amount heretofore available. Its operation has necessitated excessive and detrimental economies.

The amount requested, \$90,000, includes necessary repairs. These are estimated by the superintendent at \$5,400, and this is a moderate estimate for upkeep when it is considered that the school plant has about 50 buildings and its total value is \$652,375. The plant has also its equipment of water, heating, light, and sewer systems.

Comparing the school—its size, enrollment, and equipment—with other nonreservation schools, the amount of \$90,000 for support, including salary of superintendent and repairs, is low.

There are requested for improvements:

Addition to school building.....	\$8, 000
Employees' building.....	10, 000

Total..... 18, 000

The addition to the school building is required to provide rooms for the library, for the teacher of agriculture, and senior teacher. The present library room is much too small; but notwithstanding this it has also been necessary to use it for a classroom during the past year.

The employees' dining room and kitchen are located in a dormitory building, the oldest and poorest building of the plant. The space thus occupied is required for the use of pupils; and as it is also unsuitable for the employees, a building should be provided which will contain the usual dining room, sitting room, kitchen, and quarters, including baths, for their use. A large structure is not necessary, but the building should be complete and of good construction. The amount requested, \$10,000, is no more than will be required for the erection of a building of the character indicated.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For perpetual annuity, to be paid in cash to the Pawnees (article three, agreement of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-two), \$30,000; for support of two manual-labor schools (article three, treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven), \$10,000; for pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths, one miller, one engineer and apprentices, and two teachers (article four, same treaty), \$5,400; for purchase of iron and steel and other necessities for the shops (article four, same treaty), \$500; for pay of physician and purchase of medicines, \$1,200; in all, \$47,100.

This amount is necessary to provide for treaty obligations (art. 3, agreement of Nov. 23, 1862; art. 3, treaty of Sept. 24, 1857; art. 4, same treaty). The money is expended as indicated in the item itself.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support of Quapaws, Oklahoma: For education (article three, treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three), \$1,000; for blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith shop (same article and treaty), \$500; in all, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall certify the same to be for the best interests of the Indians.

This amount is necessary to provide for treaty obligations (art. 3, treaty of May 13, 1833) and is used as indicated.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one stenographer and typewriter, \$900 per annum, at the Shawnee Agency.

This sum is used for the payment of the salary of a stenographer and is necessary for the proper handling of the agency business. There are 2,434 Indians under this jurisdiction.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one assistant clerk at \$720, one constable at \$540, and one lease clerk at \$800 per annum, at the Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma; in all, \$2,060.

This sum is used for the pay of employees and is necessary for the proper administration of affairs at the Sac and Fox Agency, under which jurisdiction there are 630 Indians.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one financial clerk, at \$720, one assistant clerk, at \$780 per annum, at the Seneca Agency; in all, \$1,500.

This sum is used for the pay of employees and is necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of the Indians at the Seneca Agency, under which jurisdiction there are 1,883 Indians.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For salary due Ernest Stecker, superintendent of Kiowa Indian School, Oklahoma, from August fifteenth, nineteen hundred and twelve, to September eleventh, nineteen hundred and twelve, inclusive, at \$2,150 per annum, \$161.25.

On August 15 Superintendent Stecker was suspended from his position as superintendent of the Kiowa Agency by wire, following his failure to comply with office instructions in connection with a matter then pending. His acts were subsequently investigated, and it appeared that he was not guilty of intentional insubordination, whereupon he was reinstated. The comptroller has ruled that an employee may not be paid, through the regular channels, for the time while under suspension, therefore a special act is requested, inasmuch as Superintendent Stecker was, in fact, it develops, attempting to and did succeed in rendering a service to the Government in the matter which led to his suspension. This is a meritorious item and should be provided for.

The next item and justification are as follows:

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

SEC. 18. For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees, \$150,000: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, no moneys shall be expended from the tribal funds belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes without specific

appropriation by Congress, except as follows: Equalization of allotments per capita and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, tribal and other Indian schools for the fiscal current year under existing law, salaries and contingent expenses of governors, chiefs, assistant chiefs, secretaries, interpreters, and mining trustees of the tribes for the current fiscal year, and attorneys for said tribes employed under contract approved by the President, under existing law, for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to continue the tribal schools of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for the current fiscal year.

COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Muskogee, Okla., November 9, 1912.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR: I forward herewith a communication from the superintendent, Union Agency, submitting, in response to your letter of October 29, 1912, a justification of estimate for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1914, covering the item of compensation of employees, \$250,000.

In connection therewith I beg to state that \$15,000 of such amount is considered necessary from such appropriation for completing the tribal work now under jurisdiction of this office, the necessity of which was fully explained in my letter of justification dated September 6, 1912.

The other items of estimate included in your letter of October 29, viz:

"For payment of salaries of employees and other expenses of advertisement and sale in connection with the disposition of the unallotted lands and other tribal property belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, to be paid from the proceeds of such sales when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by the act approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, reimbursable from proceeds of sale.

"For expenses incident to and in connection with collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings, such amount as may be necessary: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the amount collected." are also needed for purposes indicated, which work is now being performed under supervision of this office. I inclose copy of my letter dated September 6, 1912, addressed to your office, submitting said estimates and explaining the necessity therefor. The estimate submitted with my said letter of September 6, was for \$35,000 for sale of unallotted lands and other tribal property reimbursable from proceeds of sale. It is observed from your letter of October 29 that it is proposed to ask for but \$25,000 for such purpose. It is also noted that it is proposed to ask for not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount of the gross collections for expenditures in connection with the collection of rents of unallotted lands and tribal buildings. In my letter of September 6 recommendation was made that an amount not exceeding 20 per cent be requested for the reason stated.

It is presumed that the amounts mentioned in your said letter of October 29, 1912, to the United States Indian superintendent, are all the appropriations you contemplate recommending, and in this connection I invite attention to the estimate submitted with my letter of September 6, 1912, which contained an item of \$25,000 for completing the classification, appraisalment, and sale of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, as authorized by the act of February 19, 1912. This appropriation would appear to be absolutely necessary, and, as it is not mentioned in your communication of October 29 above referred to, I call attention to the same with the suggestion that such item be considered.

I am convinced that the amounts originally asked for, the necessity of which I endeavored to fully explain in my letter of September 6, are absolutely necessary, and I therefore again earnestly urge that such amounts be included in your estimates, which will be absolutely necessary to properly perform the services required.

Respectfully,

J. G. WRIGHT, *Commissioner.*

NOVEMBER 7, 1912.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR: As requested in your letter of October 29, 1912, I have the honor to submit the following justification of estimate for appropriation for the fiscal year 1914:

For expenses of administration of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes,
Oklahoma, and the compensation of employees..... \$250,000

My estimate for this appropriation for the fiscal year 1914 was \$235,000. The additional \$15,000 would make the total covered by the item above, being that required

by Commissioner Wright for the unfinished work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with the tribal affairs.

This justification covers the Union Agency only and is for the combined field and office force and expenses, as per the following items:

Item No.

13. Salaries, interpreters.....	\$7, 000
14. Salaries, superintendent and employees, including oil inspector.....	110, 000
Salaries, field employees.....	70, 000
19. Traveling expenses.....	30, 000
67. Rent of telephones at general and field offices.....	850
68. Telephone toll messages.....	750
69. Telegraph toll messages.....	250
75. Office incidentals.....	7, 150
Office rents and incidentals for field force.....	6, 000
77. General incidental expenses not foreseen.....	3, 000

Total for the Union Agency and field force for work among individual Indians in the Five Tribes..... 235, 000

For completion of the work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with reference to the closing of tribal affairs as per estimate of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes..... 15, 000

Total appropriation requested..... 250, 000

Commissioner Wright will be requested to make such explanation as he desires with reference to the tribal work that will be left undone at the end of the current fiscal year, for the continuance of which \$15,000 is asked.

Including the district agency service, the total expenditures for supervising the individual affairs of approximately 35,000 Indians of the restricted class, in addition to the considerable volume of work required by law for the unrestricted class, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was \$277,060.80, an average cost of \$7.91 per capita, and it is believed that this per capita cost is very much less than the expense for the other Indians in Oklahoma, which average is \$17.92, as shown by statement furnished Congress at its last session (see page 12077 of Congressional Record of Aug. 16, 1912). The Union Agency expended no money from tribal funds for the district agency service or general individual work in the Five Tribes during the last fiscal year.

The work of the Union Agency, including the field force attached thereto, is almost entirely among the individual Indians. This individual work has no bearing, one way or the other, upon the closing or prolonging of tribal affairs.

The territory of the Five Civilized Tribes embraces the eastern half of the State of Oklahoma, originally Indian Territory, and includes 40 counties.

The greater portion (approximately 16,000,000 acres) of the land in this area was allotted to the 101,221 enrolled members of the Five Tribes. The allottees reside in every section of this area, so that each county has its share of Indian population. In order to economically and satisfactorily conduct the business coming before the department, a field force has been scattered throughout the different counties at convenient points, thus enabling the Indians and the public having dealings with them to transact their business before a local officer or employee, and the department to secure first-hand information from men familiar with local conditions. These investigations and the information secured thereby are much less expensive and made more quickly through the field force than in any other manner. With the large territory to be covered and the scattered Indian population, if all of the information with respect to the thousands of complicated lease and land matters acted upon each year were secured by sending men from the Union Agency office at Muskogee, the work would not only stagnate, but the expense would be almost prohibitive.

While all of the enrolled members have more or less individual business before the department, because of their undivided interest in the tribal estate, and special duties devolving upon the department with reference to some classes of allotments, the greater portion of the individual work is among the full-blood or restricted class, aggregating about 35,000 Indians.

It has become the custom to compare all of the Indians of the Five Tribes with the highly educated business and professional man who is Indian only in name. With the exception that he wears the white man's clothes and lives in log or frame houses instead of tepees, there is but little difference between the real full blood of the Five Tribes and the full blood of many of the western reservations. He lives, as a general rule, in the rough, mountainous country, many miles from the railroad, and it requires a trip to these remote localities to see the exact condition of the thousands of this class

of Indians. Most of them have no knowledge whatever of business transactions and not only need every reasonable protection in their property rights, but advancement along industrial and general educational lines, and a more healthful mode of living.

The citizenship rolls of the Five Tribes were closed March 4, 1907, and no children born subsequent to March 4, 1906, are recognized as members of the tribes, nor have they any rights to lands or moneys except as they may inherit, and it is very seldom considered that there is a rapidly growing class of real Indians that are not so recognized, many of whom are not receiving the necessary education or preliminary training. There is also a class of adult full bloods in the different tribes, particularly among the Creeks and Cherokees, that have steadfastly refused to accept the present conditions with reference to individualization of their property. As an instance of the breadth of this feeling, there are at this time nearly 2,000 Cherokees alone who have refused to accept their allotment deeds or take possession of their land. Some of the older Indians of this class even refuse to send their children to school unless their old tribal relations and communal ownership are restored.

All of the land in eastern Oklahoma was owned by the Five Tribes, and the majority was allotted to the individual members, minors and adults sharing alike, and undoubtedly there is and never has been a situation with respect to the title of property similar to that existing there, where so much realty is held by minors. This condition, intensified by the vast oil, gas, and other mineral development, has created a volume of probate business unprecedented in the history of any other State. There is but one probate judge in each county, and such judge not only has probate jurisdiction, but civil and criminal jurisdiction to the usual limited degree. With the removal of restrictions from approximately 70 per cent of the lands of minors, held by them as direct allotments, in addition to lands inherited from deceased allottees, the number of probate sale cases added to the lease royalties and other moneys of minors coming within the jurisdiction of the probate court have made such an immense volume of business that it is almost a physical impossibility for the judges, in the majority of counties, to give the probate cases the personal attention the cases themselves not only demand, but that the judges would like to give them. It is one of the duties of the agency and its field force to assist the probate courts in checking guardianship cases, investigating matters and appraising lands at the request of the judges, and a majority of the judges have earnestly asked for the assistance and cooperation of the officers of the department. It is estimated that the value of the realty of minor Indians in the Five Tribes would exceed the vast sum of \$150,000,000.

In addition to the general removal of restrictions, land sale, lease, and other miscellaneous cases investigated and reported upon by the field force in the Five Tribes during the fiscal year, this force actually saved Indian allottees the sum of \$662,729.78. With their assistance the Union Agency made per capita payments to approximately 60,000 members of these tribes, a distribution of \$1,915,947.16.

One of the greatest oil fields in the world has been developed in the area of the Five Tribes, largely under departmental leases. The production during the past few years has been approximately 40,000,000 barrels per annum. The Union Agency has handled, up to the close of the past year, 23,721 leases, mostly oil and gas, and on June 30, 1912, had 7,679 individual royalty ledger accounts, 413 restricted Cherokee equalization accounts, 967 land-sale accounts, with balances aggregating a total of \$1,135,033.24, distributed in 52 banks located in almost every county in eastern Oklahoma. While this money is passing through the process of supervision the depositories are required to pay interest thereon, and during the year a total of \$31,793.12 was collected as interest on these accounts and paid to the Indians. During the year just closed the total collections and total disbursements aggregated over \$6,000,000. Including the amount received from the Treasury for transfer to individual accounts or disbursement and balances brought forward from previous year, the grand total of money handled for the fiscal year 1912 was \$10,701,624.27. The accounting work is entirely handled in the agency office at Muskogee, the field force being relieved as far as possible of all clerical detail, so that they may give their entire time to investigations and the expeditious handling of applications and cases filed with them. The account for the year was made up of 28,786 remittance entries and 71,711 disbursement vouchers. There were 412,944 pieces of mail handled by the Muskogee office during the year.

With the opening of new oil fields and the increased price for oil, the leasing business has been very materially stimulated since the close of the last fiscal year, there being over 1,000 new leases filed in the last four months. Considering that we closed the year with 10,315 open individual accounts upon the books of the agency, it will be readily seen that the volume of detail is rapidly increasing. If certain legislation proposed in Congress and recommended by the department, looking to the more speedy sale of the excess lands of restricted Indians and the proper reinvestment of the proceeds, is favorably considered, the work of the department in the Five Tribes would continue to increase, and so long as there are so many thousands of Indians

with restricted lands, whose business must be passed upon to a greater or less extent by the department, it should be furnished with ample means to handle the work promptly and expeditiously. With the wide area to be covered, the scattered population and complicated conditions, it is a much more difficult and expensive problem to handle than the compact or smaller reservations that only have a few hundred, or at the most a few thousand, Indians entirely under the control of the Government. Unless the present laws are entirely changed, both the public and the Indians expect action upon matters presented to the department, and ample funds, not only for an office, but a field force, to make the necessary investigations, must be provided, or there will be annoying delays and unsatisfactory administration.

For more complete data as to the work performed, I respectfully refer to my annual report, giving full detail for the last fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

DANA H. KELSEY,
United States Indian Superintendent.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., September 6, 1912.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR: As requested in your telegram of the 3d instant, I have the honor to inclose an estimate of funds necessary to be appropriated for the administration of tribal affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes and compensation of employees in connection therewith for the fiscal year 1914, together with a statement of justification therefor and which amounts are considered necessary and should be allowed for the purpose indicated independent of whether this office is continued as at present, changed to some other location, or consolidated with other branches of the service.

The principal tribal work during the fiscal year 1914 will be the sale of the remaining unallotted lands in the Five Civilized Tribes, the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, together with the land and timber in the southeast portion of the Choctaw Nation, which was reserved from allotment, and the work incident thereto, such as preparing data, advertising sales, receiving and crediting remittances, issuing patents, etc.

The Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for the sale of unallotted lands during the present fiscal year, such amount to be reimbursable from the proceeds of the sales. While a portion of these lands will undoubtedly be disposed of during the present year, it is probable that quite a large area will remain undisposed of, and it is believed that to sell the remaining unallotted lands, handle remittances, compute interest, and finally execute deeds of land previously sold will require at least \$35,000 for the fiscal year 1914.

Of the appropriation of \$200,000 for the administration of affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes contained in the Indian appropriation act of August 24, 1912, for the present fiscal year this office is using \$30,000, and the remainder has been apportioned to the United States Indian superintendent. It is believed that this office can get along with one-half of such amount from such fund during the fiscal year 1914, or \$15,000.

The Indian appropriation act approved August 24, 1912, for the current fiscal year authorized expenditure of not exceeding 10 per cent of the receipts for expenses and collection of rents from unallotted lands and tribal buildings. In view of the fact that such lands during 1914 will be more scattered and as the timber lands must be protected, not less than 20 per cent should be allowed, as indicated on inclosed estimate.

The necessity for other estimated amounts are fully explained in the statement of justification therefor.

I give below in detail the amount estimated to be necessary for each division of the office and an outline of the work performed by each division:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

From appropriation of "Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes" ..	\$7,920
Amount to be appropriated by Congress, reimbursable from sale of tribal land ..	8,980

Total amount required	16,900
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This includes the salary of commissioner and clerks having supervision over office matters generally and that handle matters pertaining to the collection of tribal revenues and other tribal work, protecting the interests of Indians on unallotted and segregated lands, town-site work, tribal warrants, the detail work in connection with depositing tribal funds in banks in the State of Oklahoma under the act of March 3, 1911, and other matters which do not properly belong in any other division. The janitor service is also included in the above.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

From appropriation of "Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes"...	\$2, 500
Amount to be appropriated by Congress, reimbursable from proceeds of sale of unallotted lands.....	7, 500
Total amount required.....	<u>10, 000</u>

The disbursing office handles the preparation of accounts, payment of salaries, etc., payments due allottees for equalizing allotments, receives and audits all payments made on unallotted lands and other tribal property which requires keeping voluminous records. These lands are sold on deferred payments and installments are continually coming in, and it requires a considerable clerical force to attend to such matters and prepare patents when final payment has been made.

LAND OFFICE.

From appropriation of "Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes"...	1, 200
Amount to be appropriated by Congress, reimbursable from proceeds of sale of unallotted land.....	8, 720
Total amount required.....	<u>9, 920</u>

The work of allotment is practically completed except where it is necessary to await the outcome of litigation, although there are many minor matters and considerable detail work yet to be disposed of in reference to the issuance and delivery of patents, etc., final completion of records tract books, and ledgers after payment of the amount due to equalize allotments is made. There are over 101,000 separate accounts. The principal work of the Land Office, however, will be the sale of the remaining tribal lands, which may be divided into three classes, namely, the unallotted lands, the segregated coal and asphalt lands, and the timber lands, which requires a large amount of clerical work to prepare for and advertise these sales and also a considerable force to conduct the sales in the fields, prepare schedules, and check all sales with the records, etc. A large portion of these lands will undoubtedly not be disposed of and will have to be again offered for sale during the fiscal year 1914.

MAILING OFFICE.

From appropriation of "Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes"...	1, 380
Amount to be appropriated by Congress, reimbursable from proceeds of sales of unallotted lands.....	1, 800
Total amount required.....	<u>3, 180</u>

The mailing office enters and makes proper record of all letters received, the disposition of the same, and the action taken thereon, and also has charge of the out going mail and other work usually pertaining to said division. About 58,264 pieces of mail have been received and 144,519 letters, circulars, notices, vouchers, etc., mailed out during the past year.

Under this head are included all items not charged to any division, as above set out, such as advertising land sales, etc., traveling expenses, office expenses, etc.

From appropriation of "Administration of affairs, Five Civilized Tribes"...	2, 000
To be appropriated by Congress, reimbursable from proceeds of sales of unallotted lands.....	8, 000
Total amount required.....	<u>10, 000</u>
Grand total.....	<u>50, 000</u>

The above estimate is considerable less than the amount that will be used during the present fiscal year by this office, as it is contemplated that some of the work will be completed or be nearing completion by the beginning of the fiscal year 1914 and that

some reduction in the office force and expenses can be made. There will undoubtedly still remain, however, a large amount work of in connection with the sale of tribal lands and final disposition of tribal affairs, and it is not believed that such work can be carried on for less than the amount herein estimated.

This does not include an estimated amount of \$10,000 for expenses for clerical work incident to preparing certified copies of records as such expense is paid from the fees collected as authorized by act of Congress approved April 26, 1906.

It will be also observed from the inclosed estimate that the amount of \$25,000 for completing classification, appraisement, and sale of the segregated coal land to be immediately available is in addition to the \$50,000 estimated for 1914, as it is proposed that the surface of such lands will be offered prior to June 30, 1913, if possible, and as the sale of such lands is provided by a separate act of Congress and a special appropriation made therefor the same is dealt with in the estimate submitted as a proposition separate from the general administration in connection with tribal affairs.

Respectfully,

J. G. WRIGHT, *Commissioner*.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article two, treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen (article thirteen, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article six, treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article two, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article nine, treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and article thirteen, treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

This item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 is for the purpose of carrying out the various treaty provisions entered into with the Choctaw Indians.

The next item and justification are as follows:

OREGON.

SEC. 19. For support and civilization of Klamath, Modocs, and other Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$6,000.

This is \$19,000 more than the appropriation for last year; \$5,460 of this appropriation is used for the payment of the salaries of regular agency employees necessary to the handling of the affairs of the agency, under which there are over 1,100 Indians. The balance has been used heretofore for subsistence and general purposes. It is estimated that the value of the timber on the individual allotments of these Indians is \$1,183,260 and that the value of the timber on tribal lands is \$22,500,000. This timber should be converted into lumber and disposed of for the benefit of the Indians, and it is proposed to use the additional appropriation for the purchase of sawmill and equipment and the payment of salaries of the necessary employees, in order to furnish the Indians with materials with which to construct homes and procure funds from the sale of timber with which to get the Indians of this reservation started along industrial lines.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands under Warm Springs Agency, and for pay of employees, \$4,000.

This is \$1,600 more than the appropriation for last year. At present \$2,140 is used for the payment of salaries of employees and the balance expended for subsistence of Indians and for goods and supplies for the agency. This balance is not sufficient to provide for the needs of the agency, in addition to which funds are now required for paying for the services of interpreters from time to time, the specific appropriation for that purpose having been discontinued. An additional clerk at \$900 is also required for the proper handling of the affairs of the reservation. There are about 780 Indians under this jurisdiction.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

This is an increase over the amount appropriated for the last year of \$600; \$2,940 is being used for the payment of salaries of necessary employees. It is estimated that medical supplies alone will call for the expenditure of \$360, in addition to which funds are required for subsistence, implements, hardware, etc., for the benefit of the Indians. There are 1,092 Indians under this jurisdiction, and it is believed that the sum asked for is but a meager provision for them.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of six hundred Indian pupils, including native pupils brought from Alaska, at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, and for pay of superintendent, \$102,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$9,000; in all, \$111,000.

Value of school plant.....	\$344, 038
Number of buildings.....	47
Number of employees.....	47
Total salaries.....	\$35, 000
Average attendance of pupils.....	394
Enrollment.....	527
Capacity.....	650
Cost per capita.....	\$233
Area of school farm..... acres..	442
Value of products of school.....	\$8, 541

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$111, 400
Repairs and improvements.....	10, 000
Buildings.....	14, 500

Total.....	135, 900
Indian school, Salem, Oreg., 1914: Amount requested in proposed bill....	120, 000

Based on the former per capita of \$167 per pupil, there would be required for support of this school \$100,200, exclusive of repairs and improvements. As is well known, however, the cost of supplies has increased materially, and the cost per pupil is now heavier.

Thus the superintendent estimates:

For subsistence.....	\$21, 600
General supplies, including fuel, hardware, clothing, etc.....	39, 828
Salaries, the same as for the present year, with a proposed increase of \$500..	38, 800
Telephones, travel, stationery, incidentals, and miscellaneous (including some subsistence which will be required before the regular contract supplies can be shipped).....	10, 822
Total.....	111, 050

Undoubtedly this amount would be an accurate estimate if the attendance or even the enrollment be kept up to 600 pupils. It will be noted that this was not the case during the year 1912, the enrollment being 527 and the attendance 394. The attendance is rapidly increasing, however, at the present time, and will probably approach 600 during the present scholastic term.

However, in view of the estimated requirements for repairs and improvements, the cost of maintenance will necessarily be reduced below the superintendent's total estimate.

The superintendent estimates for new buildings:

Office building.....	\$5, 000
Physician's cottage.....	2, 500
2 employees' cottages, \$3,500 each.....	7, 000
Total.....	14, 500

The office building was built in 1885, is in a dilapidated condition, and is not so constructed nor of sufficient size to be adequate for its present use.

No suitable quarters are provided for the physician, and a cottage is needed for himself and family near the school hospital.

Two double cottages for the accommodation of four employees and families are needed. Present accommodations for married employees are meager and insufficient, and adequate quarters will not only insure contented employees but will enable the school to retain the services of those who are reliable and efficient.

The superintendent has estimated for necessary repairs \$10,000. The items requested by the superintendent are as follows:

Remodeling of the employees' building, constructed in 1896, and placing it in a proper state of repair. Very little has been done to this building since its erection.

Porches are required on the hospital in order that the pupil inmates may have access to the open air.

Flooring, ceiling, and apparatus are required for the boys' gymnasium, which has never been completed or equipped since its erection several years ago.

A basement in the dining hall and kitchen building for the storage of supplies. This provision is quite necessary.

Repair and equipment of the girls' gymnasium. This is not yet in use, as it consists of an old building which has never been put in condition for the purpose intended because of lack of funds.

A new pump and motor is required for the water system. Also general repairs to the water system.

Among other items are repair of the lavatories, toilets, sewer system, septic tank, engines, dynamos, electric-lighting system, renewal of the laundry machinery, material and labor for general repairs of the various buildings, cement walks to replace board walks, and powder for clearing school lands.

The proposed appropriation will not be sufficient to cover all the estimates for improvements in addition to the amounts required for maintenance and support, and the less urgent matters must, of course, be eliminated. The amount is an increase over the appropriation for 1913 of \$3,000. The Salem School, however, is the only large nonreservation school in the Northwest, and draws from a large territory having many Indian children without other school facilities.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of Indians at Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oregon, including pay of employees, \$4,000.

This is \$1,300 more than the amount allowed last year. There are about 600 Indians at this agency, including about 90 who are old and indigent and require rations. These Indians have disposed of practically all of their resources and the old people are growing more in need of assistance from the Government each year. At present \$2,520 of the appropriation is used for paying the salaries of a financial clerk, assistant clerk, and physician, and the balance is used for subsistence and general agency expenses. The increase is desired to provide for the increased cost of subsistence and payment of salary of a field matron, whose services are especially needed at Grande Ronde.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For completion of the construction of the Modoc Point irrigation project, including drainage and canal systems within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the chief engineer in the Indian service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with a provision in section one of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven, \$105,000, to remain available until expended.

For continuing and completing the construction of the Modoc Point irrigation project, including drainage and canal systems, within the Klamath Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the chief engineer of the Indian Service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of section 1 of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1911, \$105,000: *Provided*, That the total cost of this project shall not exceed \$155,000, excluding the sum of \$35,141.59 expended on this reservation to June 30, 1910, and that the entire cost of the project shall be repaid into the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the sale of timber or lands on the Klamath Indian Reservation.

This project consists of a main ditch and 10 laterals, diverting 125 cubic feet of water per second for the irrigation of 6,320 acres of good agricultural land, with a diversion dam 14 feet high, 205 feet long, across Sprague River. It will be necessary to construct about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles of drain ditches. The superintendent reports 1,500 acres allotted lands irrigated June 30, 1912.

With the \$50,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1913 the work will be well under way at the beginning of 1914. The sum of \$105,000 asked for is to complete the project. If this amount is provided at one time, the work can be done with comparatively less expense of engineering and superintendence than if a smaller sum be provided, because in the latter case the work would extend over another year.

This is a reimbursable fund. The resources of the Indians' lands and timber are ample to cover the advances on this account, the timber alone, over 9,000,000,000 feet, estimated to be worth over \$23,000,000.

For continuing the construction of the Modoc Point irrigation project, including drainage and canal systems within the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the chief engineer in the Indian service and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with a provision in section one of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eleven, \$105,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total cost of this project shall not exceed \$155,000, excluding the sum of \$35,141.59 expended on this reservation to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten, and that the entire cost of the project shall be repaid into the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds from the sale of timber or lands on the Klamath Indian Reservation, \$105,000.

Is your justification sufficient for that?

Mr. ABBOTT. I think that justification is complete, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. If you wish to add anything else you may furnish the committee with a statement.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For salary due E. L. Chalcraft, former superintendent of the Salem Indian School, Oregon, from April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and eleven, to September eighth, nineteen hundred and eleven, four months and eleven days, at \$2,025 per annum, \$736.88.

On April 28 Supt. Edwin L. Chalcraft was suspended from his position as superintendent of the Salem Indian School by wire, without pay, pending a general investigation of his administration.

On that date it was believed that in case of reinstatement his salary could legally be restored to him. Subsequently the Comptroller of the Treasury ruled in the case of Clarence I. Stacy that an employee suspended without pay could not, on reinstatement, be paid through the usual channels for the period of suspension.

On September 8, 1911, the superintendent was reinstated, no charges of malfeasance against him having been sustained, although some criticism of his methods remained such that a transfer was decided upon in the interests of the school. This transfer did not go into effect, however, until the summer of the present year 1912. It was not the intention to deprive him of his salary for the interim, and, in justice to him, this should now be paid.

The next item and justification are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

SEC. 20. For support and education of Indian pupils at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and for pay of superintendent, \$132,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$152,000.

Value of school plant.....	\$568, 905
Number of buildings.....	51
Number of employees.....	75
Total salaries.....	\$54, 930
Average attendance of pupils.....	794
Enrollment.....	1, 069
Capacity.....	737
Cost per capita.....	\$168
Area of school, farms..... acres..	316
Value of products of school.....	\$10, 943

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$141, 950
Repairs and improvements.....	20, 000
Buildings.....	10, 000
Total.....	171, 950
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914, buildings...	4, 000
Total.....	175, 950

INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA., 1914.

Amount requested in proposed bill for education and support of Indian pupils, repairs and improvements, lavatories, and refrigerating plant, \$165,950.

There is estimated for support, salary of superintendent, and ordinary repairs and improvements, \$151,950. Deducting from this the amount which the superintendent of the school has estimated as absolutely necessary for repairs and improvements, namely, \$20,000, leaves a balance of \$151,950, which is slightly less than the equivalent amount in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1913. As the cost of maintenance has certainly not diminished, however, this amount for support is obvious.

Concerning the estimate for general repairs, it should be considered that it is customary to estimate at least 5 per cent on the total value of the plant for upkeep. While the percentage may be somewhat less in some institutions, it will run higher at an Indian school by reason of the hard usage to which the property is subjected. Five per cent of the valuation will equal \$28,445.25.

Concerning this matter, the superintendent says that the buildings at the Carlisle School are the oldest in the service and many of them are in bad condition. Previous to their occupancy for school purposes for the education of the Indians they were used as barracks. Necessary repairs include the laying of new floors, putting in new ceilings, and rewiring. A number of the buildings are now in a dangerous condition because of old-fashioned wiring, which now exposes them to danger of fire, and to insure safety all buildings should be rewired in conduit.

Several buildings are in need of new roofing, as the old shingles which were put on when the first buildings were constructed 25 or 30 years ago are fast rotting away and repairs which have been made have afforded little relief. During rains the roofs leak and the interiors of some of the buildings are being damaged. The shingled roofs should be replaced.

In many buildings the facilities for protection in case of fire are seriously inadequate or not present at all. Where so many lives are dependent upon sufficient fire escapes it is of the utmost importance to afford every protection.

The superintendent also requests for lavatories and bathing facilities \$10,000, and for a refrigerating plant \$4,000; total \$14,000.

Concerning this he says that bath and lavatory facilities are both inadequate and insanitary. The building used by the large boys, where more than 300 students are quartered, is dilapidated and contains old-style plumbing fixtures which are continually out of order. The wooden floors can not be kept clean or free from odor and are generally in an insanitary condition. The building was erected 23 years ago. The condition of the building and its plumbing has been condemned by all inspecting officials of the service who have visited the school.

Bathing and lavatory facilities in the other buildings are similarly inadequate and are a menace to health.

Concerning the item for a refrigerating plant the superintendent does not class this as an absolute necessity but urges its need. Foodstuffs required to feed 800 or more students must be bought in large quantities both for economy as well as because of the existence of Government contracts. Under existing arrangements these are kept in an old ice box in the cellar of the dining room. This, however, is insanitary, and much of the food becomes spoiled and unfit for use, at least during the warm weather. All such foodstuffs should be kept in a room cooled by refrigeration, and it should be used not only for the keeping of meat but groceries, vegetables, which are raised on the farm in large quantities which may be on hand at one time. Moreover ice is necessary for use in dairying. This is an educational feature of the school, and in order that the students may be taught the latest and best methods in handling of dairy products ice-making facilities are required.

The amount \$4,000 contemplates the installation of a small refrigerating plant only, and it is probable that this would result in an ultimate economy for the school.

The next item and justification are as follows:

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sec. 21. For support and education of three hundred and sixty-five Indian pupils at the Indian school at Flandreau, South Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$61,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$66,500:

Value of school plant.....	\$227, 953
Number of buildings.....	27
Number of employees.....	41
Total salaries.....	\$27, 380
Average attendance of pupils.....	363
Enrollment.....	383
Capacity.....	365
Cost per capita.....	\$167
Area of school farm..... acres..	481
Value of products of school.....	\$1, 236
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:	
Support.....	\$64, 345
Repairs and improvements.....	5, 410
Total.....	69, 755

INDIAN SCHOOL, FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1914—AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL:

For support and education of 375 pupils and repairs and improvements, \$69,680.

At the rate of \$167 per capita it would take \$62,625 for the support of the school; owing to the general increase in the cost of supplies this is scarcely adequate for the proper and satisfactory maintenance of this school. The balance of the amount requested, \$7,055, will be needed in making the necessary repairs. The school buildings, dairy barn, hospital, water system, and lighting system all need some repair work. The water system was installed 10 years ago and will need repairs to the pump and boiler. In the electric-lighting system a new dynamo is needed, as the old one is badly worn.

This school was maintained at a per capita cost of \$167, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in determining the per capita cost for the fiscal year 1911.

The school is well situated and has a large farm in connection therewith. It is well equipped, is economically administered, is doing splendid work, and should be maintained for several years in order that adequate facilities may be furnished for advanced Indian pupils from North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, from which States it largely draws its pupils.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of one hundred and seventy-five Indian pupils at the Indian school at Pierre, South Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$32,000; for general repairs and improvements, \$10,000; in all, \$42,000.

Value of school plant.....	\$129, 990
Number of buildings.....	24
Number of employees.....	21
Total salaries.....	\$18, 940
Average attendance of pupils.....	127
Enrollment.....	198
Capacity.....	158
Cost per capita.....	\$241
Area of school farm..... acres..	310
Value of products of school.....	\$1, 037
Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:	
Support.....	\$62, 750
Repairs and improvements.....	1, 400
Buildings.....	4, 600
Total.....	68, 750

INDIAN SCHOOL, PIERRE, S. DAK., 1914—AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

For support of 250 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	\$42, 750
New buildings.....	21, 000
Completion of irrigation plant.....	10, 000
Total.....	73, 750

At the rate of \$167 per capita it will require \$41,750 for the support of these pupils, leaving the superintendent \$1,000 with which to make needed repairs at the whole plant. This is an unusually small amount for this purpose.

There should be constructed an employees' building, consisting of 12 living rooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 sitting room, 1 dining room, 1 kitchen and pantry, and to have a full basement, which, it is estimated, will cost \$15,000. This building is to provide for the employees who are now quartered in the school hospital and dormitories. The school hospital is too small to be used as an employees' building. It of course should be used for regular hospital purposes. The employees that are now in the dormitories are occupying space that should be given to the pupils of the school.

There should also be constructed a domestic science building, where girls can be given adequate instruction in household arts. It is estimated that this building will cost \$6,000. At present there is no room in which to give such instruction to girls, and this training is a very essential part of their school work.

The \$10,000 for the construction and completion of the irrigation system is a necessary expenditure. There have already been used \$17,000 for this purpose, but the system has not yet been completed. The water supply, which is furnished by a dug well, is not sufficient, and it will be necessary to extend a line to the river or sink another larger well. The cement mains which are used to convey the water must be extended, and further arrangements must be made to carry the water to all parts of the farm.

The per capita cost at this school is \$241, based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in determining the per capita cost for the fiscal year 1911. This is high, due to the fact that the school was not filled to its capacity, although there appeared no good reason why this could not have been done. It is believed that under the new superintendent the school can be easily filled to its capacity from those Indians which are located on the reservations near this school.

The plant is well equipped, possesses a good farm, has been doing excellent work, and should be maintained for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Rapid City, South Dakota, and for pay of superintendent, \$48,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; in all, \$53,500.

Value of school plant.....	\$202, 246
Number of buildings.....	34
Number of employees.....	31
Total salaries.....	\$20, 140
Average attendance of pupils.....	234
Enrollment.....	284
Capacity.....	208
Area of school farm.....	acres.. 1, 390
Cost per capita.....	\$207
Value of products of school.....	\$4, 478

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$55, 855
Repairs and improvements.....	5, 000
Buildings.....	40, 000
Total.....	100, 855

INDIAN SCHOOL, RAPID CITY, S. DAK., 1914, AMOUNT REQUESTED IN PROPOSED BILL.

Support of 300 pupils and general repairs and improvements, \$69,855.

This is an increase of \$7,755 over the amount appropriated last year. This increase is made to cover the support of 350 Indian children. The capacity of the school has been greatly increased over that of last year, and while it is probable that the superintendent will not be able to maintain an actual attendance of as many as 350 and

observe the regulations with respect to providing 500 cubic feet of air space in the dormitories for each pupil, it is very apparent from the ease with which pupils may be enrolled in this school that the total enrollment for next year will exceed 350.

There will be needed about \$19,000 for general repairs and improvements—\$10,000 of this in remodeling the present school building and increasing it to a capacity necessary to take care of the increased enrollments at the school. The new dormitory provided for in last year's appropriation is now ready for occupancy, with a capacity of 70.

There will also be needed about \$9,000 for the general repairs and improvements to the buildings and grounds. This is a very conservative estimate for this purpose.

This school is located near large groups of Indians, can be easily filled to its capacity, is doing very efficient work, and should be continued for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota: For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith (article thirteen, treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$10,400; for pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material (article eight of same treaty), \$1,600; for pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, \$95,000; for subsistence of the Sioux, other than the Rosebud, Cheyenne, and Standing Rock Tribes, and for purposes of their civilization (act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven), \$200,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation, and in this service Indians shall be employed whenever practicable; in all, \$307,000.

This amount is composed of two items, viz, \$95,000 for employees and \$462,000 for support and civilization of the Indians.

In former years the appropriation for the support of the Sioux Indians was supplemented by "Contingencies, Indian Department," and by an appropriation for telephoning and telegraphing. When last year's estimates were presented to Congress these appropriations were considered in connection with Sioux appropriations. A great deal of travel is necessary on the part of the superintendents and their subordinates in exercising the supervision necessary to place the Indians on their allotments and in encouraging them in the development thereof. The purchase of seed and implements (including traction engines and thrashing outfits) and the opening of roads, so that the products raised may be taken to market, requires an increase of at least \$100,000 over that allowed last year.

The principal reservations in South Dakota (Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge) have all been allotted within the last few years, and this means that the Indians must be treated as individuals instead of tribes. The individual wants, relating to stock, farming implements, and seed for their allotments, and leasing transactions involving the surplus lands which they can not cultivate, have multiplied the work of the various superintendencies several times over. The prompt handling of Government work and the proper probating of the estates of deceased Indians make a \$10,000 increase in the employees' appropriation absolutely necessary.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, \$200,000, to be expended under the agreement with said Indians in section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which agreement is hereby extended to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

This appropriation is to be expended under the agreement with the Sioux Indians in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889, and is applied to the support and maintenance of more than 50 day schools and 5 boarding schools, the combined schools having an enrollment of more than 2,600 pupils. This fund is augmented by the appropriation made for subsistence and civilization. The valuation of the school plants exceeds \$900,000. There are paid from this fund the salaries of 196 persons, amounting to \$119,550. Superintendents have estimated that the absolute necessities, to be provided for by this fund for 1914, amount to \$294,960, and additional urgent needs to the amount of \$3,640.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For subsistence and civilization of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, \$14,000.

The superintendent of the Yankton Agency has under his jurisdiction over 1,700 Indians. Of the amount heretofore appropriated, \$9,360 is used to pay the salaries of employees. The balance, or a little over \$4,000, is used in the purchase of subsistence and supplies for the Indians and in the general expenses of administration arising from the necessary traveling of the superintendent and employees while on official business, telephoning, repairing fences and sidewalks.

The increase of \$620 is asked for that several employees may receive well-deserved promotions. Owing to the small appropriation allowed the Yankton Agency heretofore, and the necessity of maintaining a reserve for unforeseen exigencies, it has not been deemed advisable to add to the fixed expenses without a corresponding increase in the appropriation.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane Indians at Canton, South Dakota, for incidental and other expenses necessary for its proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, \$30,000.

This institution is an asylum for the care of insane Indians, has a capacity of 60 patients, and is always filled to the limit. With the exception of being small, this institution is in very good shape and is properly equipped for the care of this number of patients.

There are, however, on the various reservations and in the State institutions more than 100 insane Indians who should properly be cared for at Canton. In several of the States it has been quite a problem to decide as to the care of the reservation insane. Some of these States absolutely refuse to take them into their State institution. On the Nett Lake Reservation in Minnesota, at present there is an insane Indian woman whom the State authorities refuse to receive, who can not be sent to Canton on account of its overcrowded condition, and who has to be confined in a log cabin and kept under the care of Indians and agency employees. She has escaped several times to the woods, and it has taken the whole agency force to return her to the agency. The cost per patient in State institutions is about equal to that at Canton Asylum. Were all insane Indians confined to Canton, the increased number would materially affect the cost per patient at this institution. With the same number of employees it is probable that at least 25 or 30, may be 50, more Indians, could be cared for. The cost of the institution runs about \$1 a day per patient.

The farm at this institution contains 100 acres and is adequate to furnish vegetables for a large institution. The grounds are very desirable for the construction of additional buildings, and the number of patients at large on the reservation would seem to warrant its extension.

The present patients are all, without exception, chronic cases without hope of cure, and will be confined there until they die. There should be at this institution a ward devoted to the treatment of acute insanity, especially cases in which there is, when taken in the beginning, the prospect of effecting a cure. There are on the reservations many cases of acute insanity being neglected which, if they were sent to the asylum and there properly treated, would return to normal mentality. There should also be at this institution a separate building for the treatment of cases of epilepsy. Many of these cases could be cured if they were separated and the asylum had modern facilities for their treatment.

The next item and justification are as follows:

UTAH.

SEC. 22. For support and civilization of Confederated Bands of Utes in Utah: For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths (article fifteen, treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$6,720; for pay of two teachers (same article and treaty), \$1,800; for purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop (article nine, same treaty), \$220; for annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food (article twelve, same treaty), \$30,000; for pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, \$15,000; in all, \$53,740.

Under date of March 2, 1868, the United States entered into a treaty with the Indians whereby in consideration of the relinquishment of certain lands of these Indians it obligated itself to furnish certain employees and provide the Indians with beef

and other articles. In the fulfillment of this obligation the sum of \$53,740 should be provided. The sums heretofore appropriated have been expended for the benefit of the Indians.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For the support and civilization of detached Indians in Utah, and for pay of employees, \$10,000.

The scattered Indians in Utah are being looked after by a special agent of the Indian Office, who has been engaged in assisting them to file applications for allotment on the public domain and in giving them advice and material assistance wherever possible. In some instances these bands are isolated, being many miles from communities where school facilities are afforded. The Indians, in many instances, have the opportunities, either through farming or other labor, to support themselves, but on account of the lack of necessary equipment and implements are not in a position to entirely provide for themselves, though some of the more progressive Indians have homesteads and appear to be making an earnest effort to improve their condition. This appropriation is necessary in order to assist these Indians in getting located and becoming self-sustaining.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For pay of one physician for Indians under the superintendent of the Shivwitz School, Utah, \$500.

The Shivwitz Agency has a population of 126 Indians and maintains a day school with an average attendance of 17 pupils. The \$500 requested is for the employment of a physician who will render medical attention to the Indians and employees of this little agency.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For continuing the construction of lateral distributing systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes, in Utah, and to maintain existing irrigation systems, authorized under the act of June twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six, to be expended under the terms thereof and reimbursable as therein provided, \$50,000.

JUSTIFICATION.

The work now being done on this reservation consists in the maintenance and operation of the systems at present constructed and the construction of necessary laterals to apply water to any new land brought under cultivation. Every effort is being made to put as large an area under water as possible, in order that the water rights pertaining to these lands may be secured.

This project covers an area of 98,000 acres, of which 87,880 are reported to be under ditch and 12,500 being irrigated.

New construction will be confined to building only such ditches and structures as may be necessary to meet the demands of the Indians for water. Maintenance will include necessary repairs to structures and ditches and cost of regulating delivery of water.

Expenditures to June 30, 1912, amount to \$795,706.59, including maintenance. The Indian population is 1,181, and most of the allotments are covered by ditches built or contemplated.

Cost of systems is repayable by lands irrigated, suitable deduction being made for moneys received from sale of surplus lands and timber, estimated to be worth over half a million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your justification sufficient for that?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; I think that is complete.

Mr. FARRIS. Does it appear how much is required to complete this project in the statement that has been made here?

Mr. ABBOTT. That project is practically complete, is it not?

Mr. REED. Yes, except the lateral system.

Mr. BURKE. Is it estimated that this \$75,000 will complete it?

Mr. CONNOR. It will do some of the work. Fifty thousand dollars we are asking for. There is a mistake in the figure there.

Mr. BURKE. You are only asking for \$50,000 instead of \$75,000?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes.

Mr. CONNOR. We expect to build such laterals that will be made use of during the year, and retain the others.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an unexpended balance of \$75,000 that is available, as I understand it?

Mr. CONNOR. I did not know it was there.

Mr. ABBOTT. I will look carefully into our records, and if I find that we have a balance of \$75,000, I will recommend that we cut out this \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, we will pass this item for the present. The next item and justification are as follows:

WASHINGTON.

SEC. 23. For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

Five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars of this appropriation is being used for the payment of salaries of necessary employees at the Tulalip Agency, and \$1,233 will be required for general agency supplies, forage, etc. (annual estimate), leaving but a small margin for unforeseen necessities. The superintendent's estimate for absolutely necessary supplies for the ensuing year is double the amount available for this year, and at the same time an increase in the clerical force at the agency is necessary owing to the work arising from the sale of Indian land, timber operations, etc. There are 1,607 Indians under this jurisdiction, widely scattered over five reservations.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Makash, Washington, including pay of employees, \$2,000.

Six hundred dollars of this amount is used for the payment of salaries and the remainder is required for the purchase of subsistence for indigent Indians, medical supplies, forage, etc. There are 418 Indians of this tribe, under the jurisdiction of the Neah Bay Agency.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, including pay of employees, \$1,000.

The appropriation for the current year is only \$1,000, \$500 of which is used for salaries and the balance for forage and general supplies. It is proposed to purchase and equip a sawmill for the Quinaielts, and additional employees will be required to operate it. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 board feet of high grade lumber could be manufactured from the timber on this reservation. There are about 800 members of the Quinaielt Tribe under the jurisdiction of the Cushman Agency and 223 members of the Quillehute Tribe under the jurisdiction of the Neah Bay Agency. When the timber mentioned is converted and sold there should be ample funds from which to support the Quinaielts.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of Yakimas and other Indians at Yakima Agency, including pay of employees, \$3,000.

This is the same amount appropriated last year and is required for the purchase of subsistence, medical supplies, farming implements, hardware, etc., for the benefit of the 2,622 Indians of the tribe under the jurisdiction of the Yakima Agency, Wash.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of Indians at Colville and Puyallup Agencies, Washington, for pay of employees, and for purchase of agricultural implements, and support and civilization of Joseph's Band of Nez Perce Indians in Washington, \$13,000.

There are 5,957 Indians under the jurisdiction of these two agencies. Eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars of this amount is used for salaries and the balance for subsistence, forage, and general expenses. The sum requested is less than \$2.50 per capita and is scarcely sufficient for the most urgent needs of the Indians.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support of Spokanes in Washington (article six of agreement with said Indians, dated March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, ratified by act of July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two), \$1,000.

This is a treaty item (article 6 of agreement dated March 18, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892), and the amount is expended for the benefit of the Indians for salaries, articles of subsistence, etc.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For extension and maintenance of the irrigation system on lands allotted to Yakima Indians in Washington, \$15,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March first, nineteen hundred and seven.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your justification sufficient for this, or do you wish to add to it?

Mr. REED. It will require the joint report called for there in order to properly justify this. That report is on the way, I understand, from the Secretary's office.

Mr. ABBOTT. The report has been made through the Secretary's office, and will reach the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will pass this item also.

Mr. NEWELL. This report called for by the last act of Congress—the last appropriation act—requests a total amount of \$1,800,000 for provision of stored water for the Yakima Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, this being an item which was inserted in the Indian appropriation bill last year in the Senate and stricken out in conference, and in place of it a requirement that the Secretary of the Interior should prepare a report. The substitution of \$250,000 for the \$1,800,000 I do not know about; but the report, as it left my hands, contained the whole amount.

Mr. BURKE. Well, that is probably your first installment of the \$1,800,000.

Mr. NEWELL. Yes. The physical situation is somewhat as follows: The Yakima River forms the eastern or northern boundary of the Indian reservation. It rises in the Cascade Mountains of Central Washington, and at the head of the river are three large lakes, the waters of which are being impounded by dams which the Reclamation Service is constructing, with the idea of ultimately conserving all of the water which occurs in these lakes and the other lakes in the headwaters of the Yakima and taking it out upon various lands along the river, of which a portion have already been reclaimed, as, for example, on the Sunnyside project, and others; and negotiations are now being carried on to sell some of the waters stored in these lakes to what is known as the Kittitas irrigation district. The Indians are entitled to a certain amount of the water of that river, and before the Reclamation Service went into the valley and made an expenditure an agreement was made among the various claimants of the water as to how it should be distributed in order to enable the the Reclamation Service to store the surplus; and the Secretary of the Interior, as representative of the Indians, acquiesced in an allotment to them of 147 second-feet at low water. So that, in order to develop the entire reservation, as is being done elsewhere, it would be necessary to provide stored water, and the proportional cost of storage as estimated in this report is, as before stated, \$1,800,000. The present irrigation system receives ample water for the lands under irrigation during the flood season; but later in the year there is short-

age for everyone along the river, excepting for those who have already obtained storage—

Mr. BURKE. I do not want to interrupt you; but I have forgotten what transpired last summer, although my recollection is that there is water at present sufficient for the Indians if water is not furnished anybody else. Is that true?

Mr. NEWELL. I do not think there is.

Mr. BURKE. Now, just indicate to us what lands will be irrigated if you store the water that you desire and how much is Indian land and how much is not. I got this impression: That if we undertook this project, as is proposed, this committee would not have jurisdiction of it.

Mr. NEWELL. My understanding is that all of the irrigable land has been allotted to the Indians and that a considerable part of that has been sold or leased to whites, but that primarily the title to the land and water is derived wholly from Indian allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. At that point—about how many acres do the Indians get?

Mr. NEWELL. They have already been allotted all of the irrigable land under the project.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres?

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. Reed has recently returned from Yakima.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many acres would be recovered for the Indian reservation—for the use of the Indians?

Mr. REED. There are about 17,000 acres of white man's land in the reservation now. That belongs to white men; was purchased from the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. But how much for the Indians; how much land of theirs would it supply?

Mr. REED. Well, there are 120,000 acres, all told. There would be 100,000 of that that would be either farmed by the Indians or leased or sold to somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres would the Indians get from the 100,000?

Mr. REED. They would have 100,000 acres unless they disposed of it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would they get?

Mr. REED. It depends on what we give them; whether we give them small allotments. There are about 2,000 of them, I believe; 2,000 Indians in there.

The CHAIRMAN. And 120,000 acres?

Mr. REED. Yes; 120,000 acres all told.

Mr. ABBOTT. This report says that on July 1, 1912, there were 3,006 on the reservation and the number benefited by the project would be 1,600. Total area under the project, 120,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. If you gave about 20 acres to the Indian, that would be about correct?

Mr. NEWELL. They were allotted 80 acres.

Mr. BURKE. Is this not the situation, that we have already appropriated the money and constructed an irrigation plant at this point, Mr. Newell?

Mr. NEWELL. We have partly constructed an irrigation plant in the very cheapest manner possible, following the down slope of the country, and have applied water to about 30,000 acres.

Mr. BURKE. Is not this the project where an appropriation was asked and allowed of \$250,000 to drain land that had been overflowed?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes; and in consequence of that overflow a large part of the system has been destroyed. Now, in order to handle the thing properly the reservation canals must be reconstructed. [Shows map to committee.]

Mr. BURKE. That was not an Indian proposition?

Mr. REED. The Indian himself is a sufferer after the 15th of July. There is only 147 foot-seconds.

The CHAIRMAN. Who dammed that [indicating on map] and caused the lower part of the reservation to be closed?

Mr. REED. That is a question. The whole area is under gravity, at a depth of from 3 to 8 and 10 feet. Many of the canals that have been constructed were constructed on a very steep dip. After using them a very few years they eroded down to this gravity. Since that time there has been a great loss of water from the canal into this underlying ground. There has also, on account of crude methods, been a surplus of water put on the surface, making a large amount of underground water.

The CHAIRMAN. By the Indians or the white farmers?

Mr. REED. By both. All had their hands in burdening this land with surplus waters at times. Now, that is partially explained in this way: In the months of May, June, and July, up to the middle of July, there is plenty of water. They have attempted to store that water in the ground for use in the latter part of July and August, when there was not any on the surface for use. In other words, they have been trying to make a reservoir out of the underground strata. They did it to the extent that after a while that water came to the surface, and there are many thousands of acres lying in the south where water is often above the surface in places.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it is proposed to get an appropriation to drain that land?

Mr. REED. That land is drained now. There are many miles of drains already constructed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that land allotted?

Mr. REED. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. To the Indians?

Mr. REED. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not in possession?

Mr. REED. Yes; some of them were driven off.

The CHAIRMAN. Drowned out?

Mr. REED. Drowned out; yes. I was there less than a month ago and they are taking possession again, and as a matter of fact the land is probably as good land as there is on the whole reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, would the appropriation cover taking that water off that land and storing it to the Indians so that they can use it?

Mr. REED. No; this appropriation is not for that. The sum of \$250,000 has already been appropriated for that, and most of it is finished. This is for extending the canal system, making it better, taking out those old laterals that were cut down to a leaky bottom, and generally bettering the system so that the Indian—and of course that does not bar the white man that is up in the same section—may get his water and use it and get the benefit of it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you represent the Indian Service in irrigation matters, do you not?

Mr. REED. Yes. This \$250,000 is not a part of the storage; that has not been definitely settled, but probably can be. The storage undoubtedly would have to be constructed as a part of the reclamation system. They have the filings, and they have already constructed a part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to find out who is controlling this appropriation.

Mr. BURKE. Then this \$250,000 is not a part of the \$1,800,000?

Mr. REED. Not for the storage; no.

Mr. BURKE. Well, has any estimate been made for this project, Mr. Newell?

Mr. NEWELL. Yes; this estimate has been sent to you. This particular paragraph I have never seen before; but I judge from the fact that it is made as the report that you called for that it is involved in that idea.

Mr. BURKE. Somebody in the Indian Office ought to tell about this.

Mr. ABBOTT. I understand this \$250,000 is merely for the construction of a lateral system and construction of canals on the reservation. It has nothing whatever to do with the storage proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Abbott, what I was trying to get at is this language in this bill:

For the extension, operation, and maintenance of an irrigation system on lands allotted to Yakima Indians in Washington, in accordance with the surveys, plans, and reports.

Now, whose plan is this—your office or the Reclamation Service?

Mr. REED. Those plans—the original surveys—were made by the Reclamation Service. The topography was taken by them and a tentative system planned. Afterwards the Indian Service takes this over, and with that as a groundwork, you would say, either approves that or goes farther and changes it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does not the Indian Service go forward, and not take up somebody else's plans?

Mr. REED. Well, their plans were made in general, not in detail, and they have not been carried out, as a matter of fact, in exclusive detail yet. But the canal which is there, and which would be enlarged, was built by the Indian Service—the main canal—and that would be used as a part of the new system.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is the Indian Service responsible for using the water in such a way that it was destroyed?

Mr. REED. Well, partly. It is partly not altogether the fault of anybody. It is a fault that creeps into almost every irrigation system that I am acquainted with, if they are not held strictly to the point they have a tendency to waterlog their lands.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, there are quite a number of farmers and supervisors of those irrigation matters, and so on, employed; why do they not prevent the excessive use of water so as to prevent flooding?

Mr. REED. That is a thing that can be done. I might say here that there are several thousand acres that are irrigated there by old ditches that nobody knows how they came in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Ancient ditches?

Mr. REED. Yes; and in reclaiming this land we reclaimed some of their land as well. This flooding was not altogether the result of

recent work. It has been creeping up for several years, and at the present time there are not adequate gates or methods of taking care of the water; and the system as planned would combine all of the portions into one heading and then control it, not allowing one man to use all he wanted, and more than he needed; but having it under a systematic control and using it economically.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if it was not properly controlled would it not be a fact that a man having 160 acres of land could put enough on the higher level to flood the lower part? Putting too much water on the upper end of his farm, he would naturally flood the lower part. Is that not what was done in this instance?

Mr. REED. To some extent, yes; and in many others there are many places where, after a so-called perfect system is constructed, they have another system of drainage to construct within a few years.

The CHAIRMAN. I think Congress would be willing to give you all the money necessary; but we do not like to experiment along these lines.

Mr. REED. I do not consider this an experiment from now on. I have some theories about that excess water that is taken off there that are not expressed here; and that it is not all waste irrigation water. In this basin, lying between the Toppenish Ridge and the Umtanum Ridge, are a number of streams—so-called dry streams most of the year—coming down out of the mountains that are lost, discharged apparently out into the open and die right there. They do, however, discharge a good deal of water during the year, and that water goes somewhere. It goes into this gravel strata, undoubtedly, and previous to the time of irrigation it was moving slowly toward the river, but had formed its own channels and did not come to the surface. And by an addition of water from the irrigation and from these canals that had washed down into the gravel and the enlarged amount made the supply too great to go down its former channels and it had to come to the surface. We found there this fall, six weeks after the water had been taken out of the canals—not a drop there except what little would leak through the gates going down the canal—we had a discharge of 120 second-feet of water out of the tail ends of that drainage. That did not come entirely from the land.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, Mr. Newell. We thank you for your attention.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of three hundred Indian pupils at the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Washington, including repairs and improvements, and for pay of superintendent, \$50,000, said appropriation being made to supplement the Puyallup school funds used for said school.

Value of school plant.....	\$437, 336
Number of buildings.....	34
Number of employees.....	27
Total salaries.....	\$19, 640
Average attendance of pupils.....	264
Enrollment.....	321
Capacity.....	300
Cost per capita.....	\$217
Area of school farm.....	acres.. 640
Value of products of school.....	\$905

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914: Support.....	\$69,965
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914: Buildings...	1,000
Total.....	70,966

Indian school, Tacoma, Wash., 1914; amount requested in proposed bill:

Support of 350 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	50,000
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This is the same amount that was appropriated last year for the support of the school and is a conservative estimate for an enrollment of 350 pupils.

The Cushman Indian School has been very thoroughly equipped with shops and is virtually a trades school for the Indians of the Northwest. The increased cost of equipment and teaching force is an explanation of the increased per capita cost.

This school has heretofore been supported largely out of special funds available only here. These funds are not large enough now to take care of the support and repairs and improvements that are necessary to be made to the plant. Last year practically all construction work and repairs were provided for out of the special Puyallup funds, and the same plan will be followed next year.

The next item and justification are as follows:

WISCONSIN.

Indian school, Hayward, Wis.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913:

Amount appropriated.....	\$39,170.00
Also for buildings in 1913 act.....	18,000.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:

Amount appropriated.....	38,670.00
Amount expended.....	32,896.75

Unexpended balance.....	5,773.25
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Analysis of expenditures:

Salaries and wages.....	13,840.99
Telegraph and telephone service.....	54.00
Miscellaneous material.....	153.30
Stationery and educational and medical supplies.....	352.96
Fuel.....	3,952.04
Mechanics' supplies.....	38.37
Cleaning and toilet supplies.....	315.46
Wearing apparel.....	4,878.21
Forage.....	1,143.72
Provisions.....	5,608.03
Special and miscellaneous supplies.....	159.45
Equipment.....	938.22
Construction and repairs.....	1,403.35
Miscellaneous.....	60.65
	32,896.75

The next item and justification are as follows:

Sec. 24. For the support and education of two hundred and ten Indian pupils at the Indian school at Hayward, Wisconsin, and pay of superintendent, \$36,670; for general repairs and improvements, \$2,500; in all, \$39,170.

Value of school plant.....	\$104,340
Number of buildings.....	17
Number of employees.....	22
Total salaries.....	\$14,720
Average attendance of pupils.....	185
Enrollment.....	220
Capacity.....	150
Cost per capita.....	\$170
Area of school farm..... acres..	640
Value of products of school.....	\$6,075

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$40, 650
Repairs and improvements.....	3, 500
Buildings.....	3, 500
Total.....	47, 650
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914: Buildings...	6, 000
Total.....	53, 650

Indian school, Hayward, Wis., 1914; amount requested in proposed bill:

Support of 250 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	47, 650
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The amount requested this year is a large decrease over the amount appropriated last year. At the rate of \$167 per pupil it will take \$41,750 for their support. This permits of the use by the superintendent of \$6,100 for general repairs and improvements. A number of the buildings need general overhauling, repairing, and also painting. The metal roofs must be painted for protection and steel ceilings should be placed in a number of the buildings. The closets in the dormitories are insanitary. Sleeping porches should be built to the hospital; and the old wooden water tank and tower should be replaced with a new tank and tower. The amount here requested for repairs is a very conservative estimate.

While this school is classed as a nonreservation school, it is in close proximity to the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, which makes it virtually a reservation school for those Indians. It has been filled to more than its capacity for a number of years. New dormitories have been constructed, and its capacity now is 250, and the school can be easily filled next year.

The per capita cost was \$170 based upon the average attendance and not upon the enrollment as was the case last year in determining the cost.

The school is economically administered, well equipped, is doing efficient work, and will be needed for several years for the education of the Indians of the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation and other nearby groups.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and education of two hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school, Tomah, Wisconsin, and for pay of superintendent, \$43,450; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; in all, \$49,450.

Value of school plant.....	\$144, 782
Number of buildings.....	23
Number of employees.....	29
Total salaries.....	\$17, 300
Average attendance of pupils.....	239
Enrollment.....	269
Capacity.....	250
Cost per capita.....	\$177
Area of school farm.....	340 acres.
Value of products of school.....	\$6, 698

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$44, 340
Repairs and improvements.....	6, 450
Buildings.....	2, 500
Total.....	53, 290
Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:	
Buildings.....	21, 000
Total.....	74, 290

Indian school, Tomah, Wis., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill for support of 250 pupils and repairs and improvements.....	53, 290
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This school is an old one, and a number of the buildings need extensive repairs. The quarters for employees are very inadequate, and additional room should be provided for them. Some of them now occupy space in the boys' dormitory building, which is needed for students.

Small additions should be made to the laundry and assembly hall, because both are too small for the number of children now at the school. The laundry is so crowded that it is not at present a safe place for pupils to work.

Extensive repairs are also needed upon the heating plant. The basement in the boiler room is so low that it is practically always flooded, and it is necessary to keep a steam pump at work most of the time in order to keep the room free from water. A new boiler house is needed, and the present boiler should be moved, the pumps reset, and a brick smokestack built. Eleven thousand five hundred and forty dollars of the amount requested in this bill will be needed for these repairs.

This school is situated near large groups of Indians and can be easily filled to its capacity. Its per capita cost is \$177, based upon average attendance instead of upon the enrollment, as was the case in computing the per capita cost for the fiscal year 1911.

The school is administered in an economical manner, has been doing efficient work, and will be needed in the present plan of Indian education for several years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

There are over 4,100 Indians of this tribe under the jurisdiction of the superintendents of the La Pointe, Hayward, and Red Cliff Agencies. For the present fiscal year \$3,780 has been hypothecated to pay for clerical help. In former years (and it will be so used this year) the balance has been employed in the purchase of subsistence, medical supplies, forage and other articles for the benefit of these Indians, and to aid in the general administrative expenses of the agencies.

The Red Cliff Agency has a problem which deserves special notice. The reservation lies in a strip 23 miles in length along the shore of Lake Superior. Its climate is tempered by the waters of the lake, and its warm, sandy-loam soil is of the quality peculiarly fitted to the raising of small fruits. In fact, it is within the well-known fruit belt of Wisconsin, but the lands lie undeveloped to-day for the lack of funds necessary to push to completion the building of a road which would give the reservation an outlet to the markets. This enterprise would result in doubling, and even tripling in some instances, the value of the lands as they are now and that without further clearing. The day when these Indians are to become self-supporting would thus be hastened, and they would be greatly encouraged in their industrial efforts.

However, the \$7,000 asked for in the present appropriation will barely meet the salaries and other fixed expenses at Red Cliff, Hayward, and La Pointe.

The next item and justification are as follows:

For support, education, and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians who reside in the State of Wisconsin, including pay of employees, \$7,000.

Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the support and civilization of the Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin, and made that sum available until expended. On July 1, 1912, a trifle over \$8,000 of this amount remained unexpended. Congress made an annual appropriation, for the fiscal year 1913, of the sum of \$7,000, but the plans for the welfare of these Indians will necessitate the expenditure of all the annual appropriation and part of the \$25,000 appropriation first referred to, in order properly to meet the needs of the Carter superintendency, under whose jurisdiction the affairs of the scattered bands of Pottawatomes in Wisconsin are administered.

The salary table, as now authorized, amounts to \$3,220, a new position of financial clerk to conduct the office work having been necessitated by frequent absences of the superintendent in looking after the scattered bands under his charge.

When the 1913 appropriation bill was being considered by the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, the question was raised whether the work done under the Carter superintendency could not be as well taken care of by combining this work with other agencies existing in that territory. To the end that more definite information might be elicited on this point, one of the special Indian agents was detailed to make an investigation. After a careful examination in the field, he reported, relative to the operations of the superintendent, as follows.

"There are under his charge about 593 Indians, of whom 341 are the Wisconsin bands proper, and 252 from Kansas Pottawatomie Agency. They are grouped according to location, as follows:

	Wisconsin bands.	Kansas bands.
Star Lake.....	33	
Minocqua.....	65	
McCord.....	75	60
Arpin.....		150
Lublin.....		15
Wausaukee.....	15	7
Phlox.....	27	15
Carter.....	75	5
Laona.....	40	
Long Lake.....	11	
Total.....	341	252
Grand total.....		593

"They are scattered over 9 counties, distant from railroads from 5 to 15 miles, reached in some instances by pony trails and mostly by walking. * * * The Kansas branch of the Pottawatomies are taking up a large part of the superintendent's time in looking after their money, which is being sent to him by Supt. Williams, of Nadeau, Kans. At present (Mar. 21, 1912), he has in the bank at Clintonville \$9,779.32 and \$3,848.06 (individual Indian moneys) awaiting deposit in the other bank whose bond is pending.

"The superintendent goes to McCord, Arpin, Phlox, and Wausaukee once a month to pay checks to these Kansas Indians. In addition he has to go among the Kansas Indians to hunt up evidence for Supt. Williams in heirship cases. He visits the Wisconsin Indians in the above places at the same time to inquire into their condition and afford such relief as circumstances appear to demand.

* * * * *

"The heretofore unrestrained sale of liquor to them has been greatly decreased, arrests and prosecutions have been numerous and drunkenness is less frequent; he has secured employment for a good many and has encouraged some in greater efforts in gardening. * * *

"From my investigation both at Lac du Flambeau, Carter, and Keshena I am of the opinion that any plan looking to placing the Wisconsin (Pottawatomie) Indians under the superintendents at Lac du Flambeau and Keshena is not only impracticable, but will retard their advancement and ultimately result in confusion and great dissension. * * *

"To transfer at this time administration of their affairs to such busy men as the superintendents of Lac du Flambeau and Keshena would not only be ill advised, but would put them on duties that, however desirous they might be of performing, the two great factors, time and distance, would undoubtedly operate against anything like satisfactory results, with a very serious loss to the work of their agencies proper. The railroads reaching the vicinity where the Indians are living are all on side branches. Close connections are out of the question, and for either superintendent to go to the nearest group to him would call for a two days' trip at least where six hours under different conditions would suffice."

The next item and justification are as follows:

WYOMING.

SEC. 25. For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, including pay of employees, \$12,000.

For support and education of one hundred and seventy-five Indian pupils at the Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming, and for pay of superintendent, \$31,025; for general repairs and improvements, \$4,000; in all, \$35,025.

There are over 800 Indians of this tribe under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Shoshone Agency. Of the amount heretofore appropriated, \$960 is used for salaries of employees, and the balance for the purchase of subsistence, hardware, medical supplies, farming implements, and other articles for the benefit of these Indians. The amounts heretofore authorized have proven to be inadequate for the desired purpose and a number of necessary improvements, such as road and bridge

repairs, which are made by Indian labor, have not received attention on account of the lack of funds, hence the increase asked for.

Value of school plant.....	\$156,500
Number of buildings.....	16
Number of employees.....	18
Total salaries.....	\$13,000
Average attendance of pupils.....	173
Enrollment.....	184
Capacity.....	135
Cost per capita.....	\$160
Area of school farm..... acres.....	1,200
Value of products of school.....	\$9,260

Superintendent's estimate of absolute needs for 1914:

Support.....	\$32,886
Repairs and improvements.....	600
Buildings.....	8,000

Total..... 41,486

Superintendent's estimate of additional urgent needs for 1914:

Repairs and improvements.....	200
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Total..... 41,686

Indian school, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., 1914, amount requested in proposed bill..... 41,500

This is \$6,475 increase over the amount appropriated last year. This increase is necessary to provide for slight increases in salaries and to provide for extensive repairs, are very much needed.

The repairs and improvements funds are included in the \$41,500 requested. Last year there was \$4,000 appropriated for repairs and improvements and an equal sum will be necessary next year. This will leave a balance of about \$4,000 for use in constructing a new dairy barn at the school, which is badly needed, as the one now in use is in a dilapidated condition, tumbling in and not worth repairing, and wholly unfit to keep stock in.

The per capita cost is \$160. This is based on the average attendance of pupils and not upon the enrollment, as was the case in figuring the per capita cost last year. The cost of transportation of pupils and of supplies and of construction and repairs has not been included in determining the cost of maintaining the school.

The school is centrally located as regards Indian population, is doing efficient work, and should be continued for a number of years.

The next item and justification are as follows:

WYOMING.

For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the Diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$50,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and five.

JUSTIFICATION.

The total amount expended on this reservation for irrigation to June 30, 1912, including maintenance, is \$609,974.82. The Indian population is 1,701, and the land now under ditch is 59,240 acres; 8,700 acres are now being irrigated, of which 1,800 acres are irrigated by Indians. The value of the land when irrigated is from \$40 to \$100 an acre. The project contemplates the irrigation of 53,657 acres, of which 50,248 are now under ditch. We have applied for water rights under the State laws for all of the Indian canals on the Indian reserve constructed from this appropriation, and under its terms we have to make beneficial use of the water in order to preserve priority before December 31, 1916. In view of the large area for which ditches have been built, and which is now being cultivated, construction has been stopped except such work as may be necessary to complete the immediate necessity for water. The maintenance will include the necessary operation expenses and such repairs as may be necessary. The total reimbursable appropriations on account of this project amount to \$625,000. The resources of the Indians in their surplus land is estimated at \$906,000, so that the advances on this account are fully protected.

The next item is on page 66, beginning with line 1, and is as follows:

For continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the Diminished Shoshone or Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$50,000, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and five, to remain available until expended, \$50,000.

Is your justification sufficient?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes, the justification is sufficient.

Mr. BURKE. Can you give us any information as to what has been accomplished this fall in the sale of the lands in that reservation?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; about half of the lands advertised have been sold.

Mr. BURKE. Do you know at what price they were sold?

Mr. ABBOTT. There was quite a variation in the price of the land. The sale price in very few cases was above the appraisement, I think from \$15 to \$20 or \$25 per acre for the irrigable land. I think there were a few tracts that went as high as \$50 per acre.

Mr. BURKE. All of the surplus land outside of the diminished reservation may now be sold without any limitation whatever as to price, or anything else. Is not that true?

Mr. ABBOTT. Yes; that is true.

Mr. BURKE. Suppose you ascertain for our information, if you will, from the Land Office, just how much was sold, and for what amount.

Mr. ABBOTT. Are you talking about the ceded portion or the Indian lands?

Mr. BURKE. I am talking about the sale of the Indian lands in the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming, on which reservation the surplus lands were authorized to be sold under the homestead act, and then, after a certain date, the lands were to be sold regardless of the homestead requirements. Those sales were advertised to take place some time early in the fall, as I remember, and whatever money was received from those sales would go into the Treasury to the credit of those Indians, and from those funds we are to be reimbursed for expenditures which we are making on these irrigation projects.

Mr. ABBOTT. I will get that information. I was talking about some Indian lands that we sold this fall under the plan of advertisement.

Mr. FERRIS. I see. Let him give the amount of money due the Government from these Indians.

Mr. BURKE. That you can easily furnish, because you have it. It is a very good thing. I am sorry you did not continue it into this one, because it is interesting to know that especially. If we are interrogated on the floor for details, it is very convenient to have.

The CHAIRMAN. Include in the item how much is to be used for construction and how much for maintenance, separate.

Mr. CONNOR. I doubt, Mr. Chairman, if we can give you accurate figures on that. We expect to use enough of it to maintain existing ditches in a proper, safe, and sound condition and to extend the lateral system so far as the demands of the water users or the prospective water users may indicate necessary and advisable.

The CHAIRMAN. I am more particularly interested in getting the amount it will cost for the maintenance and operation of it.

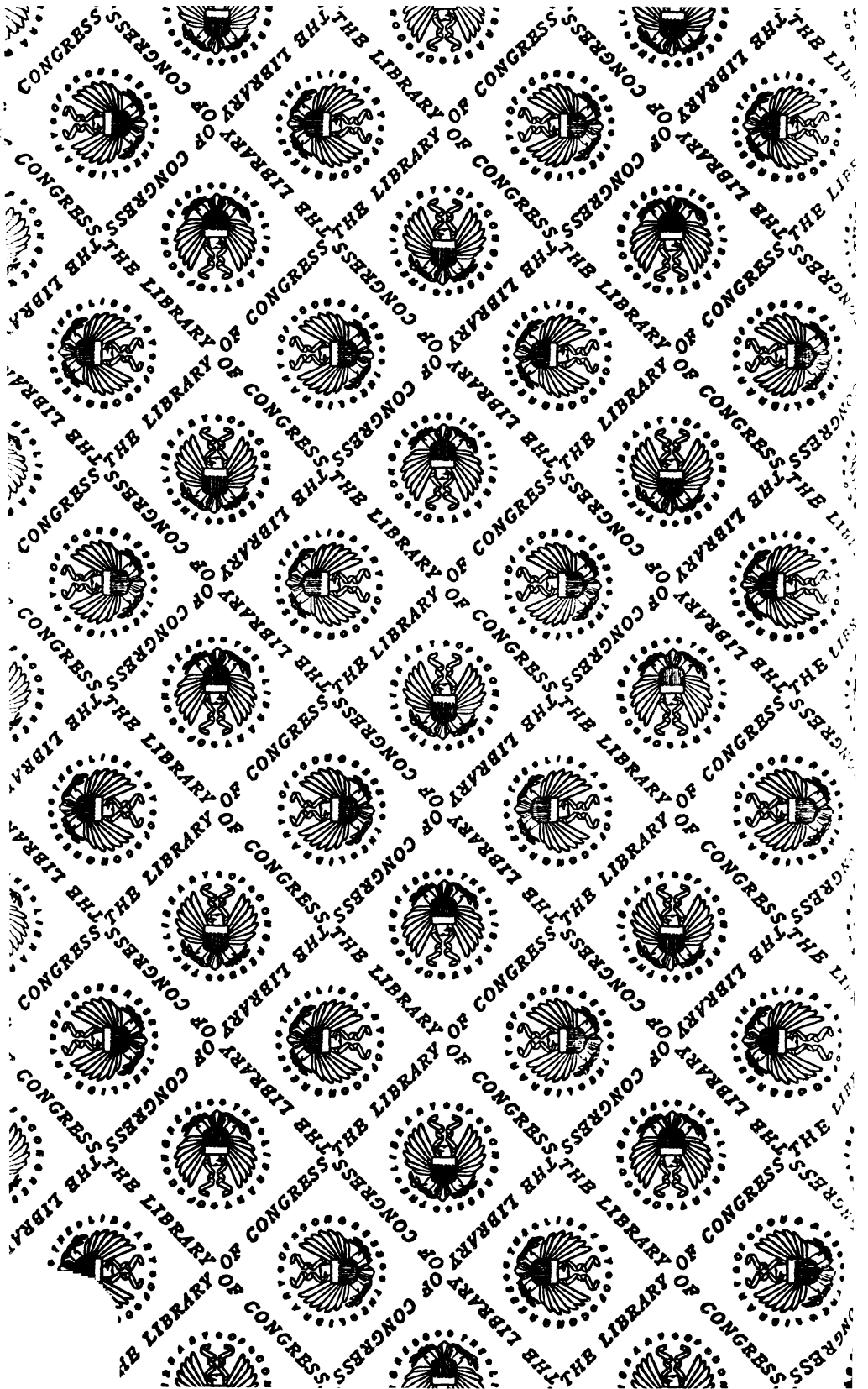
The next item and justification are as follows:

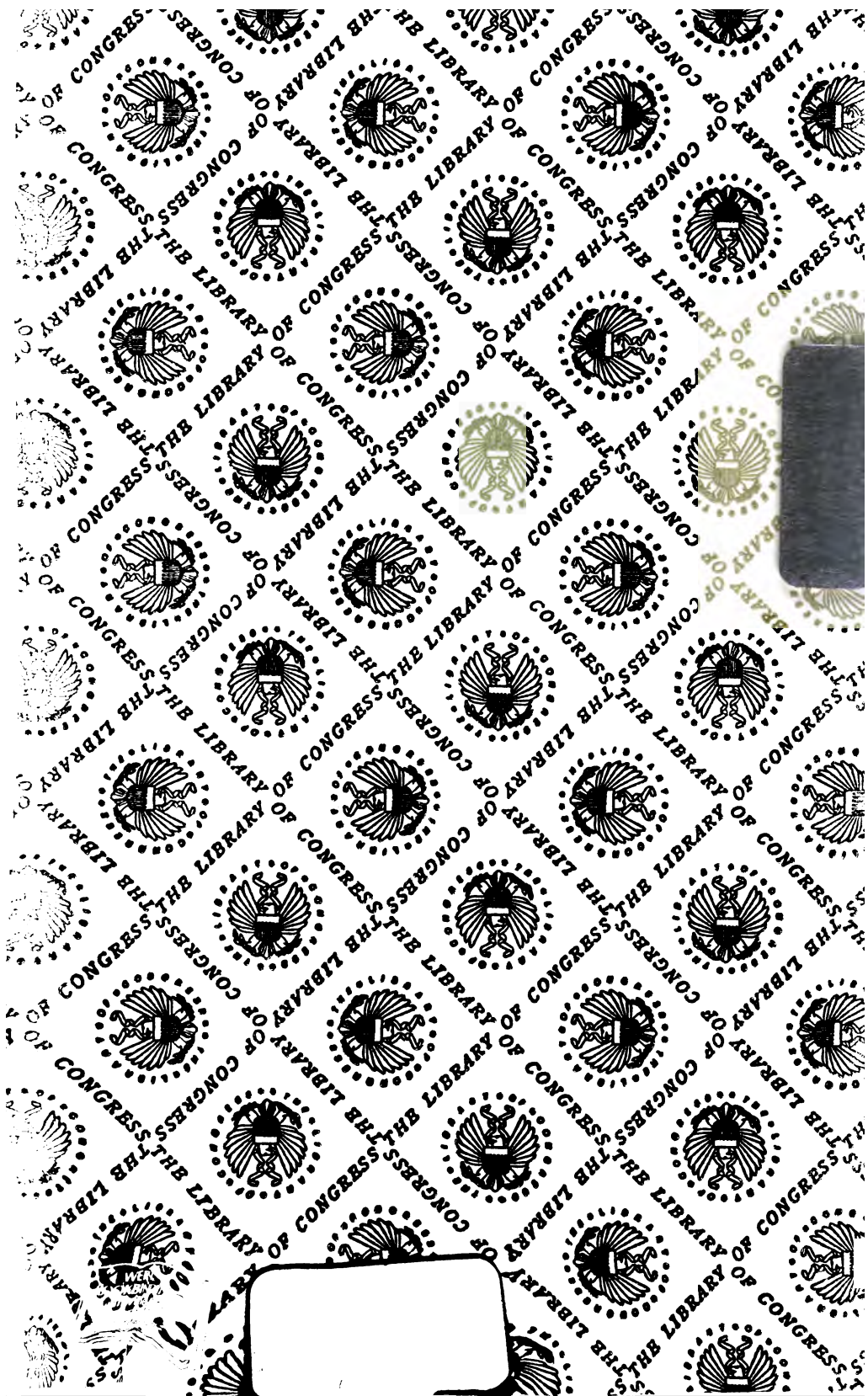
For support of Shoshones in Wyoming: For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith (article ten, treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight), \$5,000; for pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, as per article eight, same treaty, \$1,000, in all, \$6,000.

This item is for the purpose of furnishing certain employees called for under the provisions of the treaty of July 3, 1868. Of the amount estimated, \$5,920 has heretofore been paid out for salaries of employees and the remainder for such other needs as were believed to be most essential for the support and civilization of the Shoshone Indians.

Mr '13

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